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PACIFIC FISHERMAN

Calif. Tuna Pack Sets Record . . p3

Will Traps Fish in 1959? . . . p5

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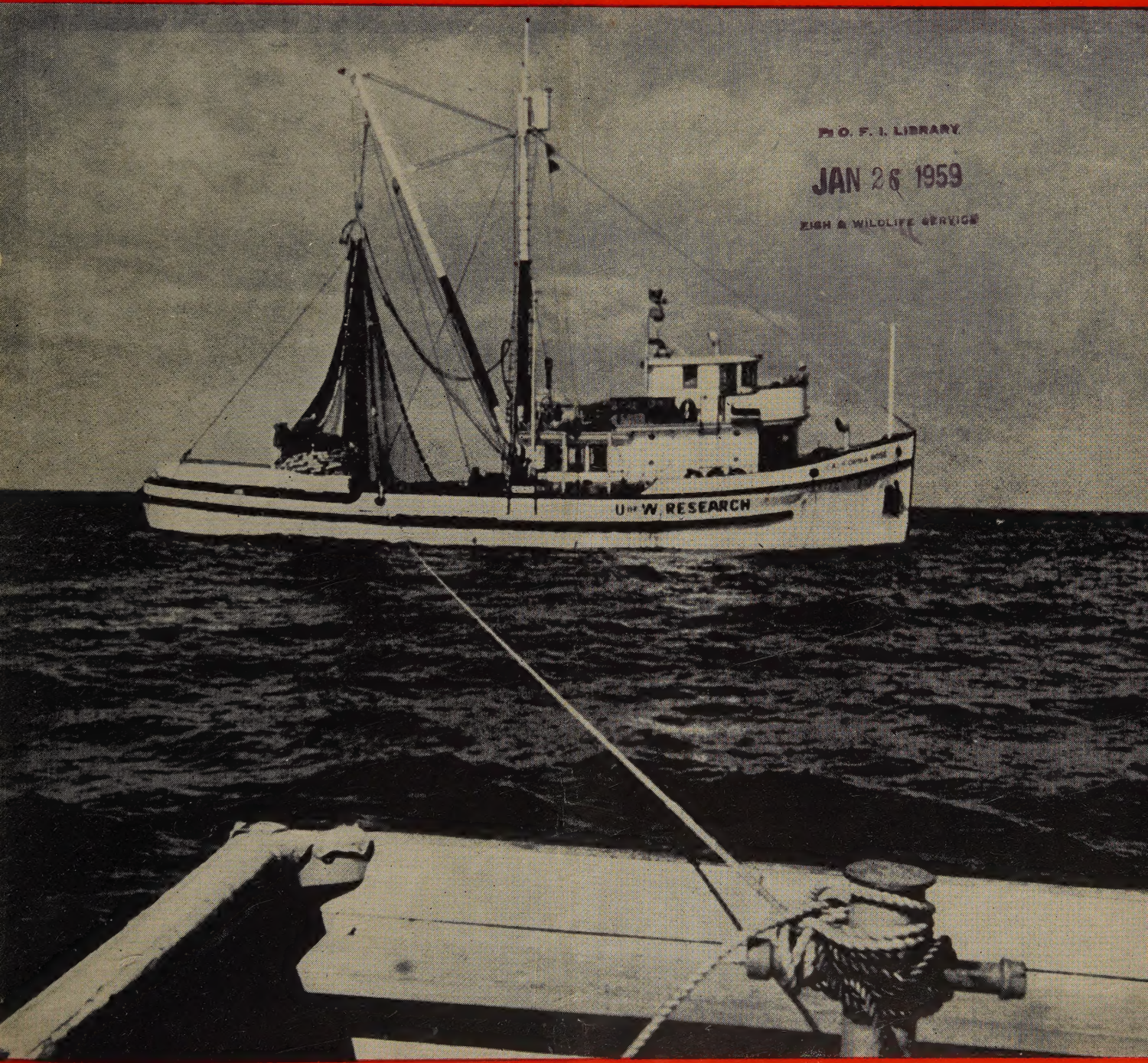

Mid-Ocean Seining for Science—

This is a rare picture of high-seas American research operations for the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission's salmon tagging studies to determine the origins of intermingled stocks. (FRI photo by Don Bevan.)

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Our Fifty-Seventh Year— JANUARY 1, 1959
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U.S. and Canada Study Boundary Fisheries

● United States and Canada in international conference this spring will examine problems associated with fishing in waters adjacent to the boundaries of British Columbia with the states of Washington on the south and Alaska on the north.

Interested industry had opportunity to present its ideas on these matters at a December conference in Seattle with W. C. Herrington, special assistant for fisheries and wildlife to the Undersecretary of State.

● At the time of negotiation of the Pink Salmon Protocol, which brought that species under the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Convention two years ago, the United States and Canada agreed informally to discuss prior to the Pink salmon season of 1959 the suitability of the line from Bonilla Point, Vancouver Island, to Tatoosh Island lighthouse as a seaward boundary to fishing by nationals of the two countries.

American fishermen generally believe that the line should be located well inside the Strait of Juan de Fuca; and the Canadians that the northerly end of the line should remain at Bonilla, or perhaps be moved further west.

Americans contend that, with equal division of the catch of Pinks and Sockeyes provided by the treaty, movement of the line well inside the strait is desirable in that it would permit salmon of other species to initiate their migration patterns before being subject to fishery; and would in other ways contribute to effective and equitable management of the fishery by the international commission. The Canadian industry feels that considerations of quality demand that the fish be taken in their prime, and that this requires the fishery at the entrance to the strait.

● Canada has proposed discussion of the proper location along the coast of Southeast Alaska of the base line from which territorial waters are reckoned. Canadian fishermen feel that in some years—1957 in particular—American seining conducted within territorial limits as now based in the vicinity of Noyes Island, Alaska, intercepts runs of Pink salmon bound for northern British Columbia streams.

● In addition to these two broad subjects, Milo Moore, Washington director of fisheries, is known to have proposed amendment of the International Salmon Treaty to: (1) open all waters inside the Bonilla-Tatoosh line to fishermen of both countries; or to close the entire strait to all fishing; (2) include the Gulf of Georgia and Johnstone Strait main waters in the treaty area; (3) include all Puget Sound Pink salmon areas in treaty waters.

Montgomery Phister, Tuna's Advocate, Dies

● Montgomery Phister died Christmas Day.

He had served the Van Camp Sea Food Co. as vice president and secretary, director and counsel, for a generation; but his mark was written higher than loyalty, devotion and service to a corporation.

He rose in stature with the tuna industry as it grew from its bare beginnings to become the leading element in American fisheries.

His intellectual contribution to that growth was of the greatest; for in the field of thought and reason, debate and philosophy, he had much to do with shaping the course which led the California tuna business into the role of a world enterprise. Few men in fisheries have wrought more enduringly.

Monty's intelligence was a sharp stone against which the minds of other men were whetted.

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PACIFIC FISHERMAN

January 1, 1959

California Canners relaxing at Ojai. From the left: Charles R. Carry, executive director, CFCA; Donald T. Saxby, California Packing Corporation; Tommy Thomas, Western Canners Co.; Robert Pederson, Star-Kist Foods, Inc.; Ed Morris, manager, Independent Canners Association; Herb Davis, CFCA.

California Tuna Pack Tops Record by 14% Margin

● As the eventful year of 1958 drew near its end, it was clear that the California tuna industry had revived itself up to new production records.

For the 11 months from January through November, the total California tuna pack, according to the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Market News Service, was 10,333,000 cases. This was a thumping 1,333,000 cases or a 14% increase over the first 11 months of 1957.

Imports were up, also, to new records.

For the first 11 months, 1958 imports to Southern California were 66,065 tons as against 49,748 last year. The previous high had been 50,856 in 1955. The big increase was in Yellowfin, which accounted for 23,000 tons out of the total. Albacore imports were down about 5200 tons.

Pack Breakdown by Types

● Bureau of Commercial Fisheries broke down the total California case pack into approximately 9,000,000 cases of light meat tuna and 1,250,000 cases of Albacore. This is a substantial increase in light-meat grades from the 6,900,000 for the same period last year; but a sharp drop in Albacore, from 2,100,000 for the first 11 months of 1957.

The California catch of Albacore was, in fact, substantially smaller than for the 1957 season: Approximately 18,600 tons in 1957 to 12,600 in 1958. And with lighter imports of Albacore, there just wasn't as much of the premium fish to put into cans.

Market News Service figures for California tuna landings showed that while the clipper fleet total catch was up slightly over last year for the period Jan. 1 to Dec. 6, the purse seiners had really struck a Bonanza.

Clipper landings for the period are up from 91,887 tons in 1957 to 91,998 in 1958 (11 months). The purse seine catch is up from 28,416 in the period we're talking about in 1957 to 39,010 in the corresponding months of 1958.

A great part of the increase in seine-caught tuna was accounted for by the phenomenal landings of Bluefin late last summer. Canneries received no Bluefin at all during November or the first week of December.

Southern California Domestic Tuna Deliveries

Cumulative totals for 1958 through Dec. 13, in tons, as reported by U. S. Market News Service

	Albacore	Bluefin	Skipjack	Yellowfin	Bonito, etc.	Total
Clippers and Albacore Fleet	12,633	26	56,911	40,736	33	110,339
Purse Seiners		15,134	4,527	20,456	2,128	42,245
Total 1958 through Dec. 13	12,633	15,160	61,438	61,192	2,161	152,584
Total 1957	18,822	9,725	43,531	68,475	34	140,587
Total 1958	17,418	6,279	57,547	76,156	47	157,447

More Trips Share Clipper Catch

● It was notable in the statistics of the clipper fleet operation that although the catch for Jan. 1 to Dec. 6 was virtually the same for 1958 as for 1957, the number of deliveries was substantially greater during the 1958 season than 1957.

In the period under consideration, 482 deliveries were made during 1957;

in 1958 deliveries totaled 540, which is 12% more trips this year than last.

This could mean that although fish were harder to find this year than last, the fleet caught as much tonnage by dint of making more trips. American Tunaboat Association spokesmen have often made the point that the auction system of selling fish results in quicker unloading, shorter layovers in port and more trips per boat per year.

How the Auctions Went

● Skipjack and Yellowfin base prices were down a few dollars per ton in the November and early December auctions held by the American Tunaboat Association in San Diego. Counting in the premiums paid for fish over the base weight, the boat owner's price was still over the floor demanded by the fishermen's unions.

From November 1, when Yellowfin was sold at $270 base price plus $272 for fish 14 lbs. and over, and Skipjack moved at $230 base plus $232 for fish seven lbs. and over, the prices paid at the auction December 8 were $265-$273 for Yellowfin and $227-$233 for Skipjack. The latest auction reported, December 12, showed a rise in the Yellowfin price to $267 base.

Considerable tonnage was coming in. In November and early December, the Association clippers sold 1,411 tons of Yellowfin and 3,101 tons of Skipjack at the auctions. No less than 30 clippers came into port between December 1 and December 12, many of them loaded lightly but anxious to come home for the Christmas holidays.

Struggle Against Imports

● The fishermen continued to agitate for protection against excessive imports of tuna.

The American Tunaboat Association sent off another letter to Senator Thomas H. Kuchel of California in Washington, suggesting that the senator sound out Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on the chances of holding a conference with the Japanese, chief exporters, on the tuna trade.

At the same time the letter, signed by M. Machado Medina, ATA president, asked Senator Kuchel to try to find out what has happened to a promise by the Department of Commerce to study the tuna situation.

Meanwhile, since the Congress adjourned without passing legislation aimed at tuna import controls, the Japanese resumed shipping frozen fish to the U. S. In order not to stir up too much opposition to imports, the Japanese imposed on themselves a voluntary quota for the six months to end in March, 1959.

Star-Kist Builds Tuna Cannery in Puerto Rico

● Star-Kist Foods, Terminal Island, Calif., has begun full preparations for building a tuna cannery at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, *Pacific Fisherman* was told last month.

The new plant will have a capacity of 100 tons per eight- hour day, and will be a fully modern unit, it was said. Buildings will be all-concrete, all air conditioned. American-built canning equipment will be used. The manager will be Tom Crump, now stationed in one of the Star-Kist plants on Terminal Island.

Most of the raw material for the new cannery, it was said, will probably come from fisheries now being developed in the Atlantic. Most of it is expected to be landed from American vessels, and the finished product will largely be marketed in the eastern U. S. and Europe, Star-Kist spokesmen said.

Production is about a year away, and plans are correspondingly incomplete, it was pointed out. Although some supervisory personnel will be drawn from Star-Kist's U. S., operating personnel will be mostly Puerto Rican. The plant will be equipped to pack all items now produced by Star-Kist. A solubles plant is projected in connection with the cannery.

Newspaper reports, based on releases from New York, said the new plant would occupy a three-acre site, and buildings would comprise an 88,200-sq. ft. processing plant, 21,000-sq. ft. warehouse and 10,800-sq. ft. in cold storage space.

Up-Swinging Sardines Hit 100,000-Ton Catch Total

● California's biggest sardine fishing season since the "good old days" of the half-million-ton annual catch was virtually over in mid-December, with a total catch not far from 100,000 tons, give or take a few fish.

Although this was a long way from half a million tons, it was also a long way ahead of 1957, when the season total was a mere 21,000 tons.

The U. S. Fish & Wildlife Market News Service estimated in mid-December that at the end of the season 73,000 tons would have been delivered at San Pedro, a little over 3000 tons in San Francisco and the balance at Monterey.

The sardine season ends in California on December 31, but few fish were being landed toward the middle of December. The larger canneries had fulfilled the quotas set in early October, and only the smaller canneries were accepting fish on a limited scale. With the light of the moon period approaching, all but a few seiners were in port.

● While the catch was good news to fishermen, the sudden ample supplies of sardines were proving somewhat less than a boon to the sales departments of the canneries.

With marketing pipe - lines filled, and the export market wholly lost to American canners, inventories were high and the movement of sardines was not what you would call brisk.

Canners' and brokers' prices dipped very slightly between mid-November and mid-December, but there was a noticeable dip from the early-season September levels, as reported by the Market News Service.

CALIFORNIA CANNED SARDINE PRICES

Item	September 16	December 9
Sardines, natural (No. 1 tall) 48s	$7.00-$7.25	$6.00-$6.75
In tomato sauce (1-lb. ovals) 24	4.65- 6.00	4.05- 4.30
In tomato sauce (1-lb. ovals) 48	8.75- 9.25	8.00- 8.50

NOTE—Prices quoted are as reported by the San Pedro office, Market News Service, U.S. B.C.F.

Will the Traps Fish in 1959?

● Will the traps fish in 1959?

That's a question asked frequently in Seattle in December; a question which produced almost as many shades of opinion as there were people who answered it.

If you were inclined to venture a bet you could find takers on either side.

In fact, there seemed to be more bettors willing to back their opinions with a few dollars than there were speculators inclined to risk the very real investment required to put a trap on location in the face of Secretary of the Interior Seaton's promise that the gear would be eliminated from Alaska fisheries by the 1959 fishery regulations.

● Here's one line of reasoning to which *Pacific Fisherman* has listened frequently:

Interested persons have until January 22 to file their discussions of the proposed regulations.

If past performance is any indication, it will be about the end of March before the regulations will be published.

To attack the Seaton death sentence before it is imposed by the regulations is neither feasible nor desirable in legal strategy. As a matter of fact, that strategy might dictate delay in bringing legal action until the season is near.

A temporary restraining order would almost certainly be granted by any court in which the regulations were attacked, for the Seaton sentence has legal weaknesses:

(1) can trap elimination be justified on as conservation? (2) has the Secretary of the Interior power to eliminate them on any other grounds?

U. S. District court ruling on the case would probably require weeks; and appeal to the U. S. Circuit court might not be concluded for months.

Thus the traps might be able to operate through the 1959 season.

● But there are other points. Traps require wire netting tailored to their needs. The manufacturing specialist is reported to have informed its customers that no orders will be accepted after January 15.

If you want to be sure of wire, you must decide immediately that you are going to take the gamble.

● Another line of trap-owner thinking runs about like this:

1. There isn't anything in the 1959 prospect which can be counted as promising from the standpoint of trap productivity.

2. Actually, you might lose money by putting traps in; and the investment couldn't be justified from the standpoint of protecting the trap location.

3. Public relations of a company might suffer from trap operations under protection of a federal court injunction staying the Seaton death sentence.

4. Maybe it would be smart to forget the whole thing.

● Thinking of others, particularly those whose interests are almost wholly involved with the traps, works out about this way:

Although the 1958 run is not expected to be favorable, a few traps, operated at key locations, could be profitable.

It's probable that there's enough wire and other supplies in our inventories to outfit a few such traps; and that if we'd combine our best locations, inventory and know-how into a joint operation we could run some of the best traps a final season under a court order.

● Finally, there's the Let's-Face-It Philosophy, which goes something like this:

The end of the traps is inevitable, whether it is immediate or not. It's coming, whether the Seaton sentence is carried out, or whether the execution is postponed until the new state gets control of its fisheries.

We're going to have to live without the traps, and we might as well start the lesson now. To fight for another season might or might not prove worthwhile economically. Almost certainly it would be costly from the public relations standpoint.

To fish even a light run without the traps is going to involve a lot of problems; and maybe we'd better lose no time in learning how to solve them.

Alaska Fish License Law Sought from Legislature

● Alaska's Fish and Game Commission, meeting for the last time as an agency of the Territorial Government, in December recommended to the first legislative session of the State of Alaska, due to convene this month, three bills for enactment as a means of implementing the new state's control over its fish and game resources.

One bill would establish an Alaska Fish and Game Commission which would handle all matters of the present department, and authority over the fish and game resources as this is received from the Department of the Interior.

The second and third bills would set up licenses for sports activities and commercial fishing. Details of these bills were not reported in the release to the press covering the F & G meeting.

The commission received reports of marked progress on a number of the research projects it has had under way.

The return of 7,000 red salmon up the department's fishway to Laura Lake on Afognak Island during the 1958 season was reported by Walter Kirkness, head of the Commercial Fisheries Division.

Previous to the construction of the fish ladder in 1952, Laura Lake was blocked to salmon by a falls. The large 1958 run was made possible by the annual plant of up to a half-million eyed eggs for five years in the Laura Lake basin.

An experiment to produce brood stock of silver and king salmon at the Ketchikan salmon hatchery showed considerable success this year. Eighty fall king salmon and 360 silver salmon returned to the hatchery ponds.

A new design in small, easily transportable fish ladders made of prefabricated aluminum parts proved successful last summer.

Another device tested with good results was a salmon fry trap using a screen principle to regulate water flow. The trap was designed to catch young salmon for research purposes.

To Close Bristol Bay

If Japanese Maintain Fishing Intensity

• "We are seriously considering a complete closure of Bristol Bay Red salmon fishing in the face of an increase in the Japanese high seas catch in 1959 over the limited catch of Bristol Bay salmon west of the provisional Abstention Line".

• These words were read thoughtfully to a packed auditorium of salmon fishermen and packers in Seattle in December by John T. Gharrett, Alaska Regional Director, U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, at a hearing on the 1959 fishery regulations for Bristol Bay.

Mr. Gharrett was warning the industry that there would be no fishery at all for Americans if the Japanese maintained the rate of high seas exploitation which prevailed prior to the 1958 season.

In prefacing his blunt statement he said:

"No agreement was reached by Japan, Canada and the United States concerning high seas fishery conservation measures for 1959. Without such measures, our biologists estimate that the increase in Japanese high seas fishing in 1959 will take the allowable surplus of the small expected Bristol Bay run. In view of this it is unlikely that a bristol Bay fishery can operate if a minimum escapement is to be achieved."

• Grim seriousness with which United States authorities view the impending situation is emphasized when it is remembered that Mr. Gharrett's immediate superiors—Arnie J. Suomela, commissioner, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and Donald L. McKernan, director, U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries—were members of the United States team which conferred with the Japanese in the series of "government-to-government" discussions in Tokyo following adjournment of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission meeting in November.

Obviously, Mr. Gharrett was not voicing his own opinion solely.

• Obviously, the words were coming from a high level in Government.

There was in them a note of the same seriousness in which Secretary of State Cordell Hull wrote the Hull Doctrine in 1937, saying: "There is in these resources a special and unmistakable American interest;" and going on to say that exploitation of the Bristol Bay salmon resources by Japan "must be regarded as important in the comity of the nations concerned."

Industry Rejects Further Sacrifices to Benefit Japan

• Industry reaction was blunt and uncompromising. George Johansen, secretary-treasurer of the Alaska Fishermen's Union, minced no words:

"In the past we have not seriously opposed restrictions levied upon us because we know restrictions are necessary to maintain these fisheries at a sustained yield level. However, we are also acutely aware of the Japanese fisheries in the North Pacific which, to a large degree, made these restrictions necessary to be imposed upon us. . . It is our belief that the Japanese are not going to be willing to make any agreement as long as—by American sacrifices—an adequate spawn is allowed to escape each season.

"We do not believe that the sole responsibility of the Fish and Wildlife Service to to provide escapement. We believe there is a double responsibility—namely, to provide benefits to American fishermen, resulting from adequate escapement.

"We reject any proposal calling for further sacrifices unless we can share in the benefits."

• There were others equally earnest in their protests, but Mr. Johansen's statement makes the point.

Just how the industry proposes to press its case was not disclosed, but the implication is plain that it is counting heavily upon the new Congress to seek means of lending effective weight to the American demand for relief from fishing pressure of the intensity which is threatening to destroy a rich and long-standing United States fishery.

Trap Elimination Confirmed, But Details are Withheld

• Second subject of the commanding concern at the 1959 Alaska regulations had to do with traps—and how the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries proposed to carry out Secretary of the Interior Seaton's promise that salmon traps would be eliminated from the Alaska scene, effective in 1959.

The Bureau of administrators gave no hint of how it is proposed to carry out this pledge—if they knew.

Mr. Gharrett at each hearing made a statement that he had been instructed to announce that the regulations would be "based on the proposal that salmon traps will no longer be permitted in Alaska."

• Resistance to trap elimination was announced from two primary sources, but details of their programs were not disclosed, in view of the Bureau's failure to reveal the means by which it would seek to put the Seaton promise into effect.

Kenneth C. Hardwicke, general manager of Libby, McNeill & Libby, and chairman of the Alaska Trap Operators Committee, pointed out that no claim for conservation had been given in proposing elimination of the traps, and that this appeared to be the only basis on which such action could be justified; that the drastic action would render valueless millions of dollars worth of inventory.

The human side of the matter was presented by Mr. Johansen of the Alas-

ka Fishermen's Union, who said that from 1,500 to 2,000 of its members would lose their jobs if traps are eliminated.

He also raised the matter of whether elimination of the traps can be justified on the grounds of conservation, and of whether they can be erased by the Secretary on any other basis. He put it thus:

"IF traps are harmful to conservation, we offer no objection to abolishment. However, for years the Department of the Interior has said traps are not harmful to conservation and . . . therefore if fish traps are to be eliminated it had to be done by Congress."

"We art not disputing at this time actions which might be taken by Alaska when the state gains control of the fisheries. We are disputing political maneuvering to eliminate the traps. . . We reject the proposal as a political move having no connection with conservation. We reject the idea that up to 2,000 persons can be thrown out of a job without notice."

Specific Regulatory Changes Few and Non-Controversial

● Specific regulatory proposals of the Bureau were few, and generated little controversy.

In Southeast Alaska it is proposed to re-establish all seine closures on the same basis as they were before 1958; and to prohibit seining in a large area in the central portion of the Sumner Strait district.

Prince William Sound conditions required (1) complete closure; or (2) stringent tightening of the gear timetable to limit the number of seiners to permit utilization of the Chum run, and have gear ready in case Pinks should show in volume sufficient to provide a surplus for harvest.

Cook Inlet changes would be limited to further control measures on "personal use" fishing.

Kodiak Island districts would be altered to permit "seasonal manipulation of the Karluk Red salmon run along its entire known route of migration to secure a desirable pattern of escapement without interference with management of the local Pink salmon fisheries." The Pink season throughout the Kodiak area would be closed August 7.

Chignik-Peninsula Pink salmon fishing will be subject to a mid-season closure from July 18 to 27.

Bristol Bay, in addition to the complete closure "seriously considered" on account of the Japanese fishing pressure, will be subject to a tightening of the gear-timetable "to reduce the amount of fishing effort that can be employed" except in the Nushagak area.

B. C. Herring Production Running at Record Rate

● Nobody expected it, but everyone was happy about the record-breaking haul of herring in British Columbia waters during the past few months. Following the Bonanza run of Fraser River Sockeyes, the herring staged a show of their own as part of B. C.'s Centennial Year.

At November's end the total production was 135,559 tons, of which 51,000 tons was contributed by the bountiful lower east coast area and 32,000 tons by the west coast. The balance was from District No. 2—the north and central and Queen Charlotte Island waters, the middle and upper east coast.

Some idea of the magnitude of the herring catch is given by the fact that it was substantially more than double the average for the past four years. Even in 1955, when a record seasonal catch of 253,396 tons was reported, less than 27,000 tons had been taken during the period corresponding with the 1958 achievement.

Good spawning and ocean conditions, plentiful feed and other factors made the season a notable one for the herring fleet, and it was all the more remarkable because of scientific prediction that abundance would be only so-so.

A big run of herring in Esperanza Inlet in December was one of several unusual features of the season, because the fish customarily don't reach that area until February. Heavy concentrations of herring were reported off the west coast near Zeballos and in Nasparti Inlet and those points quickly became an attraction for the fleet.

About 15 herring seiners operated in Skidegate Inlet and several others were scattered off the Queen Charlottes during the period before Christmas. There were no quotas this season on catches on the west coast of Vancouver Island or the Queen Charlottes.

Production of herring oil during the season up to November 29 totalled 3,197,000 Imperial gallons, indicating the likelihood of an all-time record for the entire season. Meal output was also unusually high, at 23,960 tons, but no herring were canned.

The most productive period was between October 6 and November 4 in the Nanoose Bay-Nanaimo area, when more than 50,000 tons of herring were taken by a fleet of 76 seiners, assisted by about 60 packers. Most of the catch comprised three-year old fish between six and seven inches long.

Dr. Fred Taylor, of the Nanaimo Biological Station, had forecast that fishing in the lower east coast district (including Nanoose Bay-Nanaimo) would be relatively poor and that more effort would be required to take the quota. Actually, the quota was quickly exceeded, and the fisheries department promptly increased it, whereupon it was exceeded again almost overnight.

No fantastic individual catches were reported, because this season the catches were pooled and no one boat could take the credit, but Captain Charlie Clarke of Nelson Bros. Fisheries, repeatedly a high-liner and an authority on herring operations, says he never saw anything just like the 1958 herring fishery.

Calvert Again Heads Alaska Salmon Industry

Officers of the Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., were re-elected at the recent meeting in Seattle, William Calvert being chosen for a second term as president, with Charles Turner and William Coyne as vice presidents and L. T. Kreielsheimer as secretary-treasurer.

Directors of the Industry were elected as follows:

Aubin R. Barthold, Alaska Packers Association; Charles Turner, Kadiak Fisheries Co.; Frank McConaghy, G. P. Halferty & Co.; S. T. Tarrant, Pacific American Fisheries; William Lilly, P. E. Harris Co.; Oscar Bergseth, New England Fish Co.; A. M. Soeneke, Alaska Year Round Canneries; Vance Sutter, Fidalgo Island Packing Co.;

Kenneth C. Hardwicke, Libby, McNeill & Libby; H. B. Friele, Nakat Packing Corporation; Erling Bendiksen, Queen Fisheries, Inc.; Ralph Hendrickson, Columbia River Packers Association; Charles D. Alhadeff, Whiz Fish Products Co.; Elton Grimes, Hydaburg Cooperative Association; Albert Thompson, Hood Bay Salmon Co.; William Coyne, Annette Islands Canning Co.; Clarence Payne, Ketchikan Packing Co.; William Calvert, San Juan Fishing & Packing Co.; A. W. Brindle, Wards Cove Packing Co.

Rosy Glow Fades from Pink Picture After 19-Million-Fish Sockeye Run

● Any rosy glow reflecting on the prospect for the 1959 biennial Pink salmon fishery of Puget Sound and southern British Columbia faded at Bellingham, Wash., December 16 when Loyd A. Royal, director of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission told the American and Canadian industry that the evidence forecast a 1959 catch on the order of that of 1943—which was the lowest on record.

He admitted frankly that the data of the Salmon Commission, whose responsibilities were extended to include Pink salmon only two years ago, was only indicative, and could not be regarded as certain. Pinks are notoriously difficult to forecast on any known basis, but Mr. Royal indicated he felt duty bound to give the industry notice of the most significant evidence currently available.

The forecast was based essentially upon the observed water temperature and salinity in the Gulf of Georgia at the time when the migrating Pinks of 1957 spawning moved out of the river in the early spring of 1958. Scientists have noted a correlation between these physical conditions and the Pink salmon return from the migration encountering them.

● Sockeye prospects for 1959 are regarded as fair by Mr. Royal, who reported the run would result from the second-best years in both the Chilko and the Adams River cycles.

The early-run races, however, are weak on the 1959 cycle and the full migration will be required for escapement. Thus the season will not open until they are expected to have passed upstream.

Early forecast of the Sockeye catch expected in 1959 is approximately 1,000,000 fish for each national fleet.

Mr. Royal feels that the 1955 Sockeye run was overfished, and that a moderately reduced return must be expected.

This prospect is brightened slightly by a bit of evidence which indicates the run to the Chilko in 1959 may be materially better than can be expected on the basis of other data. Spawning escapement to the Chilco in 1958 included 17,000 "jacks" or 3-year-old males. Only once before, and that by a narrow margin, have so many "jacks" been observed on the Chilko. Substantially numbers of 3-year-olds on some tributaries often are followed the next year by a proportionately strong run of mature 4-year Sockeye.

concluded, the director said that the escapement had been satisfactory in a general way, and that the 1.7 million spawners seeding the Adams River gravels had been good fish, from the peak of the run.

The fact remains, he pointed out, that the run was later than normal. Even more seriously, water temperatures on the Adams fell sharply im-

FRASER RIVER SOCKEYE SALMON RUNS, 1958 CYCLE

	1950	1954	1958
U.S., Convention Waters	1,270,935	4,806,258	5,257,316
Canada, Convention waters	894,465	4,722,462	5,224,193
Canada, Johnstone Strait	252,760	73,853	4,266,361
Indian catch	70,795	94,534	120,000
Escapement	1,786,819	2,485,480	3,705,211
Totals	**4,275,778**	**12,182,587**	**18,573,081***

NOTE—Escapement figures include spawners going to all areas of the Fraser system. In 1958 the total escapement includes some 1,000,000 Adams River fish diverted elsewhere by artificial means. All figures are numbers of fish.
*It is estimated 500,000 fish were not available for enumeration, which would produce a run of 19,000,000 fish, in round numbers.

The Further Future

● Although the Salmon Commission director could paint no glowing picture for 1959, he was anything but pessimistic about the longer term. He said, speaking primarily of Sockeye:

"The general picture is up, and *up*, and *UP*. The 1957 run is building strongly — and may challenge the Adams River's Big Year before long."

On the subject of Pinks he said:

"With a fair escapement of Pinks in 1959, we can expect a rapid surge back in the Pink run of 1961 and thereafter. . . We can provide a *balanced* escapement of Pinks, with the gain in spawning areas above Hell's Gate, we can at least *approach* the great Pink salmon runs of 1911 and 1913; and I believe it is *possible* to do this by 1961 or 1963. The future is *bright*, notwithstanding the poor prospect for Pinks in 1959."

What Prospect for 1962?

● Mr. Royal was reserved in his response to questions as to the Sockeye prospects in 1962, the population to be produced by the great run of 19,000,000 Sockeye in 1958.

Obviously unable to make a firm forecast on the basis of a run barely

mediately after egg deposition. Development of the spawn during a critical period almost certainly was retarded, perhaps with serious results.

Pressed for a quantitative estimate for the Sockeye run in 1962, Mr. Royal expressed the opinion that, on the basis of currently available data, a run of from 10 to 12 million Sockeye could be expected in 1962.

The fish composing the run of 1958 averaged 6.25 lbs. each.

● The 1958 Adams River escapement was composed largely of fish which had reached the Fraser by way of Johnstone Strait, Mr. Royal reported. Questioned as to whether it was to be expected that fish with such a migratory history would tend to reproduce offspring with similar tendency, Mr. Royal declared there is no evidence suggesting such a migration variant, probably resulting from oceanographic conditions, was a characteristic subject to hereditary transmission from one generation to the next.

While there seemed to be general agreement in most quarters that the contemplated Fraser dams would not jeopardize the salmon industry the United Fishermen and Allied Workers

Union gave notice that it would not endorse the proposals until it was convinced that the salmon resources were assured full protection.

Homer Stevens, secretary of the UFAWU, points out that flooding of some tributaries of the Fraser could conceivably affect salmon spawning. "The report (of the Fraser River Basin Board) is long, highly technical and complex," stated Mr. Stevens. "It's amazing how so many people in high places could so quickly come out and praise its findings."

U. S. SOCKEYE CATCH FRASER RIVER RUN 1958—BY GEAR

Gear	Fish
Purse Seines	4,259,324
Gillnets	844,602
Reef Nets	152,158
Trolls	1,232
TOTAL	5,257,316

Regulations Proposed for 1959

● The Salmon Commission proposed regulations for 1959 which are based on two fundamentals:

1. The early Sockeye races on the 1959 cycle need protection, and the full early run will be required for spawning. The catch must be taken from the later, stronger runs.

2. The assumption that the surprising efficiency of the Canadian straits fleet in 1958 was an anomaly which will not be repeated in 1959; and that the American purse seine fleet will regain its former level of effectiveness which, with the amount of gear expected, is capable of taking 50% of the total run available to it while fishing only three days per week.

● Working from these two assumptions, the commission proposed that:

1. *All convention waters* be closed until July 19. (This is to allow the early runs to escape.)

2. *American waters,* east of Angeles Point-William Head Line, open July 19-August 16, for 3 days per week. No fishing west of the line prior to Aug. 16.

3. *All American waters,* Aug. 16 to Sept. 27, open 4 days per week; except the West Point Rogers Triangle will be closed from Sept. 6 to 27.

4. *Canadian waters* west of Angeles Point-William Head, July 19 to Aug. 16, open 3 days a week; Aug. 16 to Aug. 30, 4 days a week; Aug. 31 to Sept. 20, open 5 days a week.

5. *Canadian waters,* east of the above line, July 20 to Sept. 10, open 3 days a week; and east of the "Drop-Off Line" at the mouth of the Fraser, open Sept. 21 to 24, only; and westerly of this line open Sept. 14 to 18, and Sept. 21 to 25.

CANADIAN SOCKEYE CATCH FRASER RIVER RUN 1958—BY GEAR

Gear	Fish
Purse Seiners	2,541,642
Gillnets	2,663,439
Traps	14,243
Trolls	4,869
TOTAL	5,224,193

NOTE—Totals are for convention waters only, and do not include Fraser River fish caught by Canadian gear in Johnstone Strait, nor fish taken by trollers or other means off the west coast of Vancouver Island north of 49° latitude.

● According to the theoretical calculations of the commission staff, such a season schedule would allow equal division of the catch on this basis:

1. Canadians, fishing in the strait, would take 20% of the total run, leaving 80%.

2. Americans, fishing up to their normal efficiency would take half the run available to them fishing only three days a week. Thus they would take half of 80% or 40% of the total run entering the strait.

3. Canadians fishing in the Gulf and River, would take half of the remaining 40% of the total run or 20%.

4. Thus the Canadians and Americans theoretically would each get 40% of the run, with 20% escaping.

Such an arrangement of course would be subject to modification with seasonal and biological developments, and particularly if the Canadian outside fleet should operate with efficiency such as it displayed in 1958.

Industry Opinions Due Jan. 21

● The commission asked its industry advisors to consider the proposals and to make their recommendations at a meeting scheduled for Vancouver January 21.

No definite proposals for change were made at the Bellingham meeting except by Joe Erisman, representing the American gillnetters, who felt the strait waters west of the Point Angeles-William Head Line should be open to American as well as Canadian fishermen from July 19 to August 16.

This proposal appeared to be well received, and probably will be renewed formally at Vancouver.

Sockeye Ocean Life, 1958

● Oceanic factors affecting the ocean life of the Sockeye salmon of 1958 were discussed before the Salmon Commission meeting by Dr. J. P. Tully, oceanographer of the Fisheries Research Station, Nanaimo, B. C., and Clinton E. Atkinson, chief, North Pacific Oceanic Investigations, U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Dr. Tully discussed the oceanographic anomaly generally credited with producing the lateness of the 1958 Fraser River Sockeye run and the tendency of a large part of it to reach the river by way of Johnstone Strait, rather than through the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

He said that at the end of 1958 the abnormal current system which produced a 4° F. rise in ocean temperatures appeared to be "breaking up", but that the system *could* be re-constituted as 1959 progress.

Mr. Atkinson discussed the high seas research done on behalf of the American Section of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, reporting that Fraser River Sockeye had been found west to the vicinity of 170° West Longitude, but that there was no evidence of Fraser River Sockeye, or of other species originating in British Columbia, being in the vicinity of the Japanese high seas fishing operations.

Upper Fraser Dams Ease Threat to Salmon

Plans for the construction of dams on the upper reaches of the Fraser, primarily for flood control, have been announced by the British Columbia government—and with the approval of major fishing interests.

According to Senator Thomas Reid, chairman of the Sockeye Commission, and long a foe of proposals for dams on the Fraser, none of the proposed projects appear to interfere with salmon spawning areas.

"Some of the proposed dams would undoubtedly help us by controlling river levels when the fish are returning from the sea," said the senator, who added that he had opposed such plans as the high-level Moran dam on the main stem of the Fraser and the proposal of General A. G. L. McNaughton of the International Joint Commission calling for diversion of a part of the Columbia river's flow into the Fraser. Such measures, he maintained, would destroy the salmon resource.

The over-all program for eleven flood control dams on the Fraser would cost some $521,000,000. It has been recommended to the government by the Fraser River Flood Control Board, and the fact that a member of this board is A. J. Whitmore, director, Pacific area fisheries, is taken as a guarantee that the fishing factor has been thoroughly taken into account. A by-product of the dams would be creation of some 1,400,000 horsepower. The Fraser's full hydro potential has been set at some 7,000,000 hp, but such development could not be undertaken without jeopardizing the river's salmon industry, and the government is on record as being opposed to any such threat.

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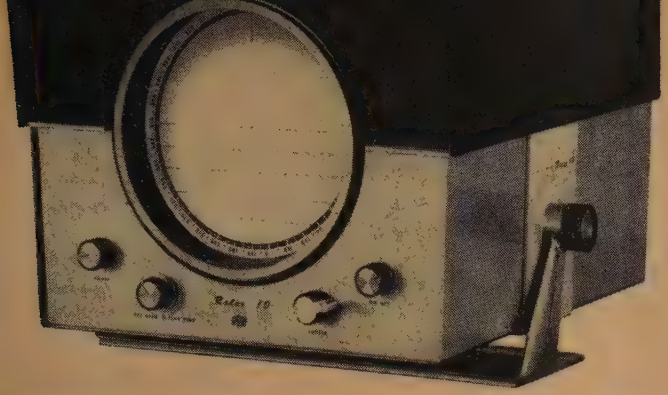

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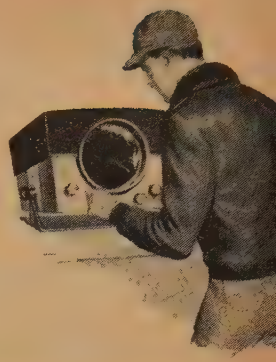

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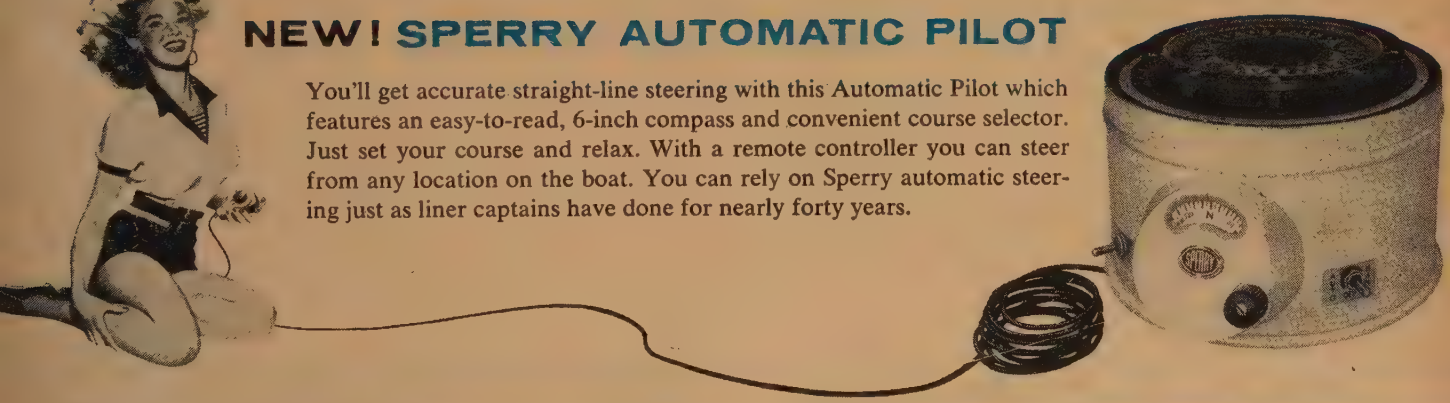

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CALIFORNIA FISH CANNERS
Elect Nick Trutanic President

● Nick Trutanic, vice president of Star-Kist Foods, Terminal Island, was elected president of the California Fish Canners Association at the annual meeting held December 3, 4 and 5 at Ojai, Calif.

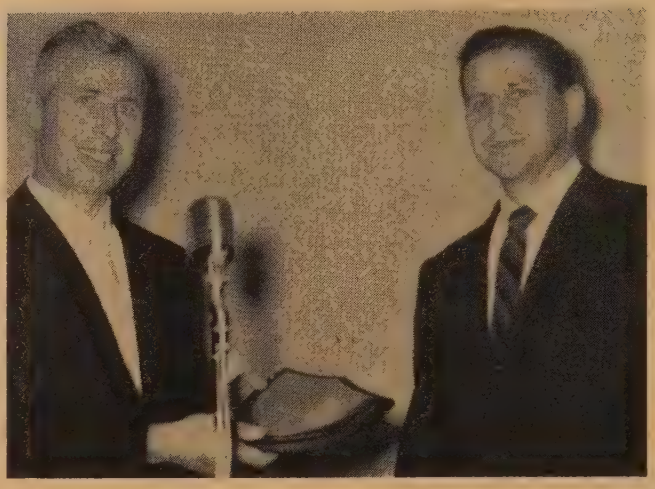
Elected to serve with Mr. Trutanic were J. R. Barry of California Marine Packing & Curing Co., vice-president; and Gilbert Van Camp Jr. of Van Camp Sea Food Co., secretary-treasurer.

The election was by unanimous voice taken after dinner on the final day of the annual meeting. The new officers' names had been brought in by a nominating committee composed of M. J. Gorby of California-Marine, chairman, Donald P. Loker of Star-Kist and Gerald Cigliano of Pan-Pacific Fisheries, Inc.

Mr. Trutanic was elected in absentia, having been delayed in Chimbote, Peru, from which point he was returning about the time the votes were being heard in Ojai. He succeeded Joseph Mardesich of Franco-Italian Packing Co.

● The Ojai meeting being almost entirely a social and sports affair, the only other piece of business transacted was the awarding of prizes for star performance on the golf course.

The Miller Freeman Perpetual Trophy, a handsome silver cup, was shared between Mr. Barry and William D. Moore Jr. of Van Camp Sea Food Co., both of whom shot low net of 69.



Meed of Merit — Ed Schultz, right, of Amende & Schultz, wholesale fish dealers of Los Angeles, receives a plaque rewarding him for a bang-up job as chairman of the Fish 'n' Sea Food Week effort in Los Angeles last October. The donor is A. R. Lantz, president of Southern California Fisheries Association, the organization which spearheaded the fish week promotion. The occasion of the presentation was the December meeting of the SCFA.

Joint Winners of the Miller Freeman trophy, awarded at the California Fish Canners Association tournament annually. On the left, James R. Barry, who was elected new vice president of the association; and co-winner William D. Moore of Van Camp Sea Food Co.

Other winners were:

Tom Bezich of Star-Kist, who shot an 85 for low gross prize for members of the canners' association; Bob Beaman, of Van Camp, second low gross, members; Calder Bennett of South Coast Fisheries, third low net, members.

Low gross winner among the guests was Jim Ota of Orica Trading Co. with a score of 79. First low net prize among the guests was snarled in a three-way tie among J. R. "Racey" Biven, now a packer of barbecue charcoal nuggets; Gordon Schallenberger, San Pedro attorney; and Bob Carson of American Can Co., all of whom carded 71. Al Vignolo of Van Camp won the high-score prize with an undisclosed total.

Low Gross Golfer of the CFCA was Tom Bezich of Star-Kist, left, pictured as he received his prize from Leland Irish, chairman of the CFCA golf tournament committee.

PACIFIC Fisherman's NEWS

JANUARY 1, 1959

USSR Saury Fleet Creates Sensation Fishing off Japan

● Appearance of a U.S.S.R. saury-fishing fleet off the northern coast of Honshu, the main island of Japan, during the late fall months created a sensation in Japan, where the population generally reacted in a way indicating the feeling that only the Japanese were entitled to fish the high seas off their coasts.

The Soviet operation centered around a factory ship of about 2,000 tons, served by a number of fishing vessels which seemed to be attracting the fish by means of lights—the system used by the Japanese—actually capturing them by suction from powerful pumps.

The fishing vessels were reported to be about 300 tons gross in size. Also it was reported that the factory ship was served by about a dozen refrigerated transports which were carrying the prepared fish to port.

The Japanese were reported to have experimented in the fall of 1958 with the suction method of fishing saury, but by the time the equipment was ready the main schools had moved south from Hokkaido, where the experiment was undertaken, As result, the fish were too scattered to provide a fair test of the economic soundness of the scheme.

In traditional Japanese fishing, sauries are caught by attracting a large school to one side of a fishing vessel which a large "blanket" or lift net is being set in the dark sea on the opposite side. When the net is ready the lights are turned off over the school of fish, being immediately switched on above the net.

An American in Misaki, one of the principal Japanese tuna ports. Here **Harold E. Lokken,** third from the right, manager of the Fishing Vessel Owners Association, Seattle, discusses the Misaki auction with **Kenji Sakai,** Japan representative of **Pacific Fisherman.** Next to Mr. Lokken is **Susumu Sugano,** manager of the Nichiro Gyogyo K.K. branch at Yokosuka, and president of the Kanagawa Tuna Fisheries Association. On the right is **H. Shinomiya,** president of Sumiyoshi Gyogyo Co., operating a fleet of tuna fishing vessels which range throughout the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Halibut Producers Enter Shrimp Packing at Seward

● Halibut Producers Cooperative is installing a shrimp peeling machine at Seward, Alaska, using the facilities of the Seward Fish and Cold Storage Co. plant. To house the shrimp peeling machine and packaging plant a new building has been erected adjoining the existing plant, which was originally built by the San Juan Fishing & Packing Company in 1917.

The old San Juan property is owned by the City of Seward and leased by Tom B. Reilly and Frank R. Burns. It has not been used as a fish processing plant since 1950. Since then the buildings and dock have been used to unload bulk cement and oil drilling mud, with another part of the property subleased to a local boatbuilding shop.

The present shellfish operation is an outgrowth of the unexpected King salmon catch off Middleton Island last July, which brought trolling boats into the area. Mr. Reilly had persuaded two trollers to try the unexplored fishing grounds and to bring their catch to Seward. Their unusual luck brought four more trolling boats into the area, and resulted in a pack of frozen and mild-cured salmon at the Seward plant.

As a result of this experience the possibilities of a shrimping operation were explored, to provide year-round

(Continued to page 16)

Early Crabbing Good, But Crabs are Light

Crabs were quite abundant when full-scale fishing on the Oregon coast opened in mid-December, but the weight of the crabs was light and the recovery comparatively low.

Price to the fishermen was 12c per lb.

Aggressor Goes Aground Off Panama

The San Diego tuna clipper *Aggressor,* 125 ft., 320 tons, ran aground on Leones Island off Panama late in November. There were no injuries, it was reported by Joseph C. Rogers, the skipper. The tug *Taboga* from the Canal Zone was sent out to the rescue.

11" Size Limit Put On Sole by Oregon

A minimum size limit of 11" on Petrale, Dover or English sole landed in Oregon was set by the Oregon Fish Commission in December.

The new regulation permits a tolerance of 100 undersized fish of these species in any one trip.

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PACIFIC FISHERMAN'S NEWS
JANUARY 1, 1959 Volume 57 Number 1

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Halibut Producers To Pack Shrimp

(Continued from page 13)

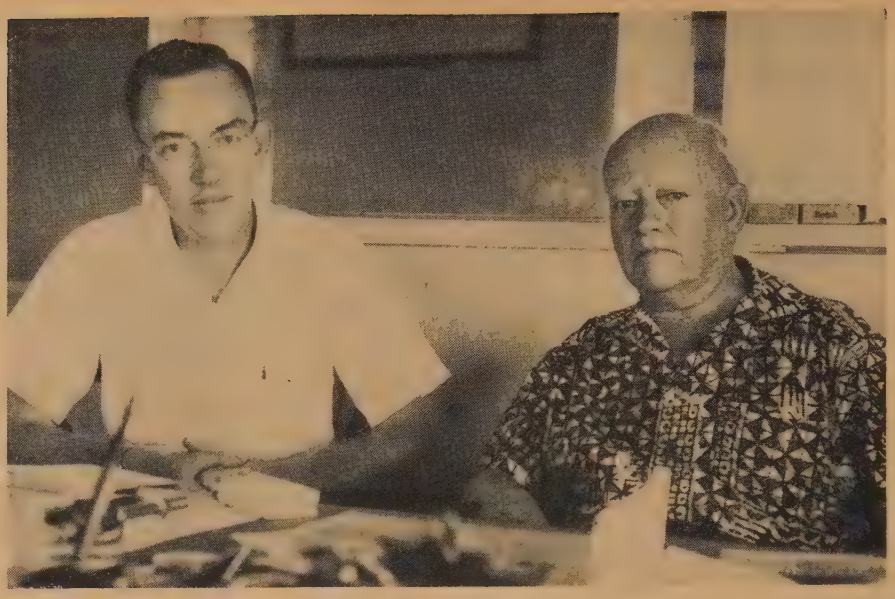
fishing for boats who would make Seward their home port. A number of the members of the Halibut Producers Co-op are now planning to move their families to Seward, and will make that port their permanent base. While four boats will drag for shrimp, beginning in January, the salmon trollers are expected in April, with halibut boats moving into the area at the opening of that season in May.

Harlan "Hap" Hansen has been sent to Seward by the Halibut Producers Co-op to oversee the installation of the shrimp peeling machine, and to manage the shrimp, salmon and halibut processing operation. He reports the possibility of installing a second shrimp peeling machine, depending on the amount and quality of the shrimp brought in. Besides using the catch of four boats, the new winter operation will employ approximately forty men and women in the plant.

Tom Reilly also announces that Texaco is putting in a complete marine service station on the San Juan Dock at Seward. A tank farm and bulk fuel terminal will be built, so that Seward will be the distribution base for other coastal Alaska stations.

Monk Laero, General Fish Co., Monterey, has equipped his plant with a new flake ice machine with four-ton capacity.

Jack Balbo, associated with A. D'Acquisto Sons, Monterey fishermen's supply and equipment house for many years, and his wife, took an extended European tour.



Hawaii's McWaynes—Father and son, both named Charles A. McWayne, operate the McWayne Marine Supply Co. on the Honolulu waterfront, the oldest business of this kind on the Pacific. It was founded 136 years ago, in 1822, by the grandfather of Mr. McWayne senior. They handle a line of products which include such high standard items as Johnson outboards, Michigan wheels, International paints.

Herring Hearing Reveals Improved Human Climate

• Tribute to improved relations between the U. S. fishery authorities in Alaska, the fishermen of Alaska, the public there, and the fishery operators sounded through every moment of the Seattle hearing on the proposed herring regulations for 1959.

Where a few years ago the herring regulations hearing was sure to produce controversy and recrimination, of recent years—and particularly in December, 1958—the meeting produced nothing but agreement, cooperation and approval.

The change can be credited to several individuals, and to more tolerant points of view. It traces primarily to the Donald L. McKernan and John T. Gharrett administrations; to the Saltonstall Bill, which made funds for herring research available; to the industry's willingness to listen to the appeals of the Sitka and Pelican trolling fleets; to the trollers' coming to acknowledge that the herring industry played a part in the economy of Alaska.

• The Bureau plans no material changes in the herring regulations for 1959, expecting that the rather abundant Age 2 fish will come to replace the Age 5 fish which supported the industry in 1958.

That year produced excellent fishing in Southeast Alaska, but proved bitterly disappointing in the Kodiak and Prince William Sound areas.

The 1959 production of Southeast Alaska is expected to be on the same level as 1958.

Significantly, the quality of the Southeastern fish in 1958 was greatly improved over the previous season, despite the fact that they actually were the same year class. The 1959 herring oiled up to normal for the region, where the year before they had been so lean as to be unprofitable.

AFU Seeks to Organize Columbia Otter Trawlers

A vigorous effort to organize the fishermen of the otter trawl fleet fishing out of the Columbia River and Newport, Ore., was initiated in December by the Alaska Fishermen's Union, which already has extensive membership in the trawl fleet fishing out of Puget Sound.

George Johansen, AFU secretary-treasurer, led the organizing team which visited Astoria in December. Supporting him were Victor Strait, Seattle business agent, and Swan Oman of the Portland branch.

The Astoria trawlermen appointed a committee consisting of Paul Constantine, Kenneth Olson, Eddie Goodrich and Connie Knutsen to undertake to work out the problems attendant upon organization.

STANDARD ENGINEER'S FIELD REPORT

PRODUCT RPM DELO OIL

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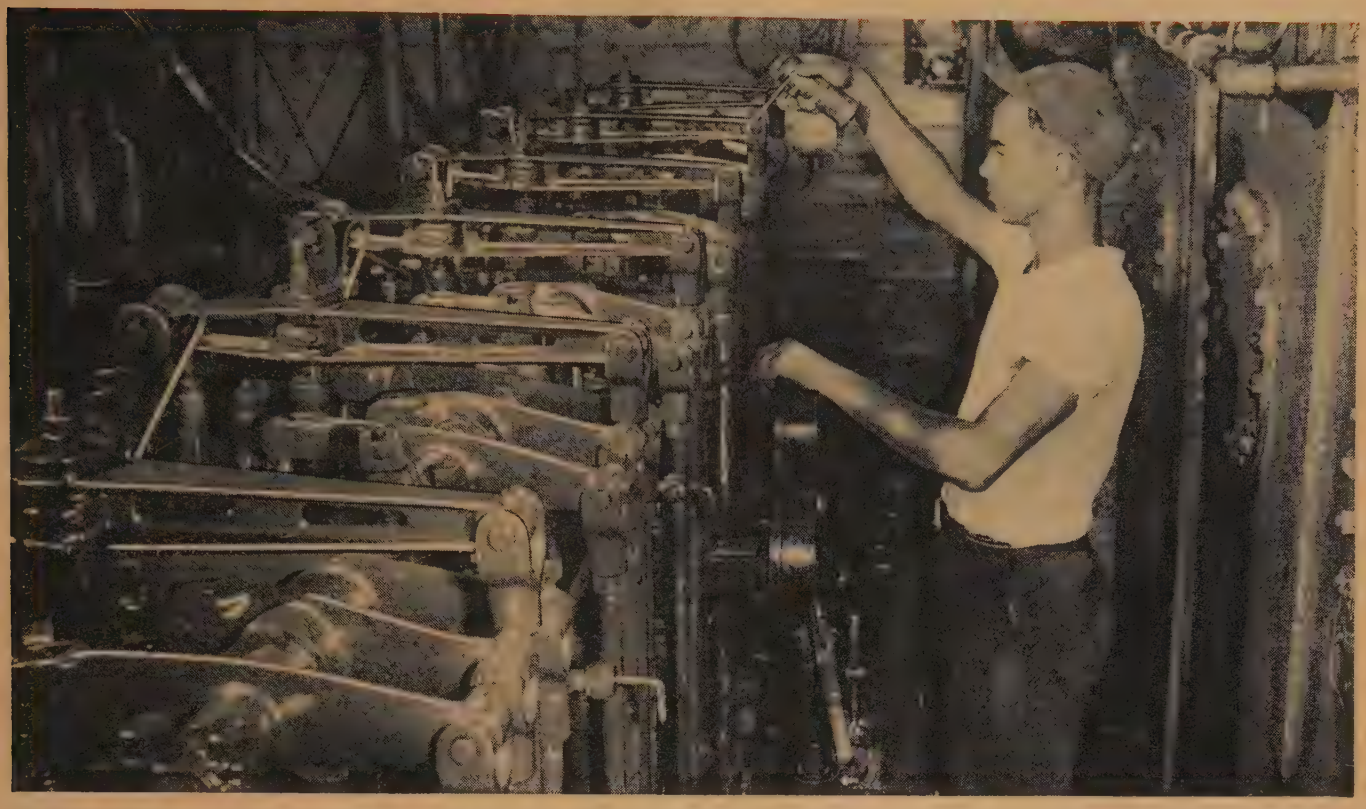

Chief Engineer John Randazza (above) reports RPM DELO Oil makes a big improvement in performance of 250 hp Atlas diesel powering 105-ft. M/V Olympia. "Our previous oil plugged lines and left thick engine deposits," says Mr. Randazza. "Since changing to RPM DELO Oil we've had no plugged lines. We had the heads off after 10,000 hours' operation...the inside of the engine was spotless!"

M/V Olympia's Captain Thomas Scola (left) says, "In our kind of fishing we're out three or four days at a time, with the engine running almost constantly. In spite of this, RPM DELO Oil keeps it clean, and our oil consumption is less, too." M/V Olympia (right) fishes for whiting in summer, haddock and cod in winter.

Why RPM DELO Oils reduce wear—prolong engine life

- Metal-adhesion qualities keep oil on engine parts, running or idle.
- Anti-oxidant resists formation of lacquer
- Detergent keeps parts clean
- Special compounds prevent corrosion of bearing metal
- Inhibitor resists foaming

For More Information contact your Standard Engineer or Representative, or write 225 Bush Street, San Francisco 20, California.

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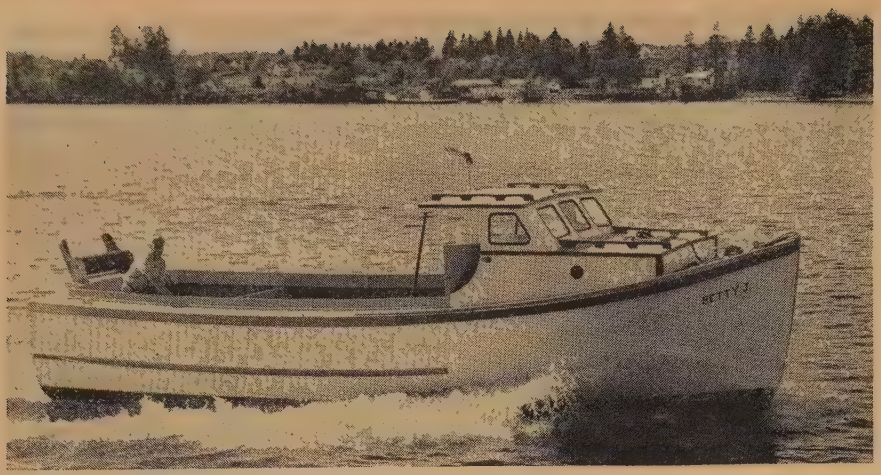
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA



Capable Gillnetter, 32 by 11', meeting the Bristol Bay Limit, built by Foss Boat Shop, Port Blakely, Wash., and fished on the Bay in 1958 by Fred Jensen of Tacoma. A 120-hp. Chrysler Crown swings a 19 by 18" Federal wheel through 2:1 reduction. The Foss yard was so pleased with the performance of the craft that it is planning a number of others.

Fur Trade Fluctuations Affect B. C. Trawl Shares

Vagaries of feminine fashion are a potent influence in West Coast turbot fishing.

There's a direct relationship between the fur market and the demand for trawl-caught fish in British Columbia. Recent gyrations in the mink trade have severely affected the economics of the scrapfish industry.

In recent years the fur farm business has grown spectacularly in the West, especially in 1956, and in that year otter-trawl landings of whole fish for mink feed in B. C. climbed to an all-time high—11,024,000 lbs., compared with only 414,000 lbs. in 1951.

But the market tumbled in 1957 as a result of the growing popularity of artificial furs, mutation mink, and so on. Future prospects are rather uncertain at this time because of this new influence. Mink breeders report a serious downturn in sales, and that may mean adverse news for flatfish harvesters.

For many years the supply of waste material from the filleting operations on trawl landings of flatfish and cod was sufficient to meet the fur farm demand. Only small quantities of whole fish were landed specifically for that market. Between 1945 and 1950 the average annual landing of such fish was little more than 50,000 lbs., but demand started to rise thereafter and more attention was directed to fishing exclusively for flatfish. However, it's significant of the fluctuating market that in 1957 landings of otter trawl fish plunged from 11,024,000 lbs. to 3,666,000 lbs.

Turbot has comprised more than 50% of the otter trawl landings for mink feed and whiting about 20%. Of less importance are hake, skate, flounder, sole, grey cod and rockfish.

C. R. Forrester of the Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, reports that species which previously found no place in the B. C. trawl fishery for food for human consumption now play a more prominent role in the animal feed fishery. The turbot or arrowtoothed sole, and whiting he says, have attracted particular attention because they exist in dense concentrations within close reach of the market centers. They have accounted for 7- to 90% of the annual production. Species suitable for human consumption have not been used extensively as mink feed because as a rule they command higher prices on the fresh fish market.

The scrapfish operations have been located principally in the Queen Charlotte, Skidegate Inlet and Vancouver Island west coast areas, although during the winter months the Straits of Georgia, especially Swanson Channel and Active Pass, have been favored sites.

Royal Pacific Sinks, Skipper Detained

Andrew Morthland's difficulties were multiplied last month when the tuna clipper *Royal Pacific,* under Mr. Morthland's command, sank in Ecuadorian waters, a total loss.

Not only did Mr. Morthland lose his ship, but he also lost his liberty, temporarily. Ecuadorian officials accused him of violating national waters and he and his whole crew were interned.

U. S. Consular officials in Ecuador, and a Navy ship sent down from Panama were involved in trying to placate Ecuadorian officials. The Navy succeeded in having the crew released, with the exception of Mr. Morthland and his chief engineer, H. M. Whaley of San Diego. Mr. Whaley was later released, but at this writing Mr. Morthland is still a guest of the Republic of Ecuador.

The *Royal Pacific* is listed in *Pacific Fishermen's* 1958 Yearbook as a 117-ft. 250-ton clipper built by Martinac. She was reported to have struck a reef in the dark, causing her sinking.

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Kachemak King Crab Show Sharp Decline

● Signs of serious depletion are plainly manifest in the King crab fishery of Kachemak Bay, near Seldovia and the entrance to Cook Inlet. Dr. Norman Wilimovsky told the Seattle hearing on 1959 Alaska shellfish regulations in December.

Despite the restrictions which were applied in 1954, when trawls were excluded and the fishery was limited to pots, fishing intensity rose and in 1957 and 1958 the catch per unit of effort fell alarmingly.

When full data for 1958 are available it is expected the catch will be about 500,000 lbs., roughly 25% of the production in 1955 and 1956.

Emphasizing the seriousness of the situation in Kachemak Bay is the indication from tagging experiments that the crabs are migratory to a very limited extent, making it unlikely the heavily fished population in the vicinity of Seldovia can be supported by recruitment from other areas.

Tagging also has indicated that after the King crabs pass out of the juvenile stage the rate of growth slows and they do usually molt each year. Thus they are shown to be slow-growing as they come to maturity.

This would indicate that the once-heavy Kachemak fishery was drawing upon an acculated virgin population, which now has been reduced to the point where the fishery for mature crabs must depend upon the annual growth to commercial size of the progeny from much reduced numbers of spawners.

Knotless nets of Saran fiber were the prime subject when **Pacific Fisherman** photographed these gentlemen in Nagoya, Japan, recently. On the left is **T. Horiuchi** of the Saran Sales Department of Ashahi-Dow, Ltd., maker of Saran fiber in Japan, with **Fukuo Tanakamaru,** export manager of Toyo Somo Industry Co., an exclusive manufacturer of knotless fish netting.

Baby, a combination boat, formerly owned by **Vic Montalbano,** is being sold by his widow to **Dominic Tringali,** San Francisco, through **Dan Bohne & Son.**

Matteo Sapdero, 63, retired San Francisco fisherman died of a heart attack while attending a wedding reception in Monterey. He leaves his wife, Rose, a daughter, and two grandchildren.

S. Drago, Monterey sold his trawler **San Pedro,** to **Nat Caronia,** also of Monterey, and returned to Italy to live.

Riso Bros., Monterey purse seiner, Jack Riso, managing partner, has been repowered with a General Motors 6-110 diesel engine with 3-1 reverse and reduction gear, purchased from and installed by Hover Equipment Co., Monterey.

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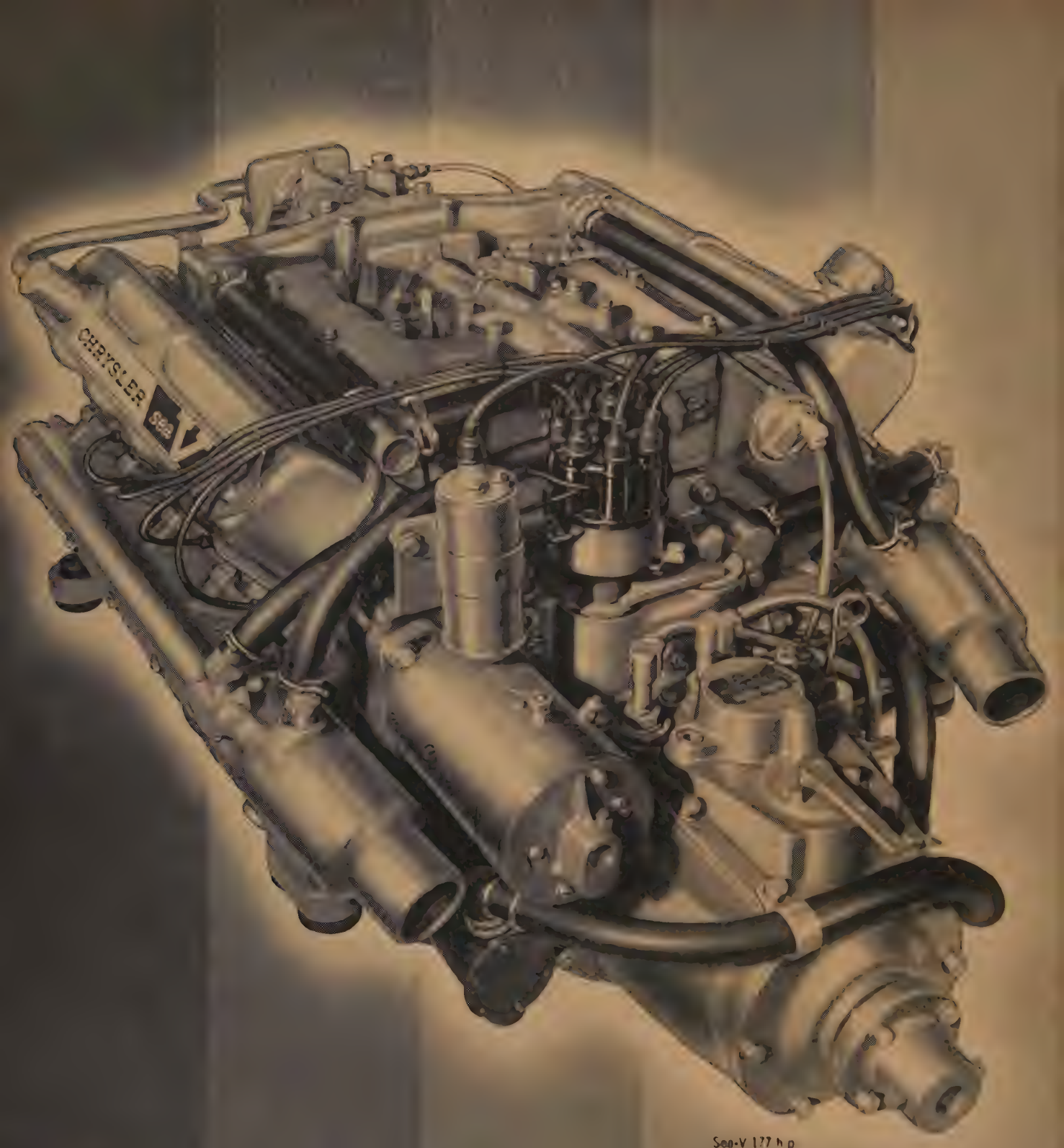

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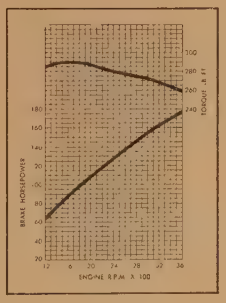

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SCOPE and SOUNDER

Monthly digest of present-day pioneering methods and equipment in world fisheries.

By PETRALE

"Cobb" to Have Simrad Research Echo Sounder

● The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Exploratory fishing vessel *John N. Cobb* will soon be equipped with a research type Simrad echo sounder. The new equipment will be similar to that especially designed for the two Norwegian government research vessels *G. O. Sars* and *Johon Hjort. H. T. Cameron,* the new Canadian research vessel is also reported equipped with a Simrad sounder.

The new depth recorder to be installed on the *Cobb* is Model 510-5, designed to meet the demands of fisheries research personnel. Special emphasis has been directed towards distinguishing between the sea bed and fish above it, and in recording bottom fish. The recorder has variable paper speeds, four basic ranges, and 14 depth ranges between 0 and 1800 meters. To obtain better resolution at specific depths, two transducers are used with different frequencies, or beam width. These can be alternately switched, according to the operator's preference. The equipment also includes the "white line" principle, which gives better definition of objects closely associated with the bottom.

POFI Rotating Tub Longline Tuna Gear

● POFI rotating tub long-line gear was recently described by Robert Mann of the Investigation's Honolulu staff. According to Mann, this method, which has been under test for the past several years, and is still in the experimental stage, appears to have commercial practicability.

The new method has several features which distinguish it from conventional tuna set-line gear. With the tub method, the mainline is set and hauled in one continuous length from a wooden tub. The droppers and floats are attached to the gear during setting and removed as the gear is hauled. The construction of a unit or basket of gear is similar to that used in commercial fishing, with the exception of inserted "D" rings, which provide free-swivelling action between the dropper and mainline at any angle of pull. The "D" rings also serve as a quick place of attachment for the droppers, which are secured with AK snaps.

The tub used by the experimenters was 11½′ wide (inside diameter), 4′ high, and held a capacity of 100 baskets of P.O.F.I. longline gear. Before sailing, the baskets of main line are fed through a conventional Japanese long-line hauler into the tub. The main line is coiled across the bottom of the tub by changing the angle of the deflector plate on the line hauler. As the "D" rings are passed through the hauler, they are caught and placed on "setting pins". The setting pins, spaced evenly on the upper periphery of the tub are used to hold the "D" rings so they can be removed and the AK snapper attached with the droppers during setting. All the "D" rings from a basket are placed on the same setting pin and the clover leaf knot marking the end of the string is looped on top.

During setting, the vessel runs ahead on the desired course while the mainline is fed out through the setting trough. As each basket is fed out, the tub is rotated until the setting pin of the top basket lines up with the setting trough. The droppers are snapped to the "D" ring on the setting pin without removing the ring from the pin. The hook and bait is then laid in the setting trough and pulled overboard as the mainline plays out. Floats are attached in the same manner.

Mann points out that a regular Japanese vessel fishing 1200 to 1500 hooks, requires a crew of more than 20. An American purse seiner or live-bait vessel of comparable tonnage usually has a crew of 12 men. By eliminating excess handling of the machine, considerable saving in labor was achieved. Tests aboard the research vessel *Manning* and *Commonwealth* showed that where 11 men were needed to operate conventional gear, only 5 men were needed to operate the tub method.

The Pros and Cons Of Fishing with Lights

● The possibilities of attracting and catching fish with lights has interested fishermen and scientists for a number of years. The method's use in world fisheries is, however, still limited, although it has been put to use in some fisheries. The Russians appear to have successfully adopted light fishing for capturing anchovy-like fish, the krill. Using lights in conjunction with a large pump, Russian fishermen fishing the Caspian Sea have done away with the "conventional" net. Japanese fishermen regularly use lights to capture sauries and squid at least. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, working with lights and electric field, successfully captured herring on Puget Sound.

The use of artificial light to capture fish is based on a physiological attraction of fish to light. It should be noted that not all fish are attracted to lights, and many may actually be repelled. The attraction of fish to lights is therefore only effective with certain species and even within a species population different reactions to lights may be encountered by various age groups.

This has been demonstrated by Scottish investigators who have found only juvenile herring could be aggregated by certain lights, while the adults showed a negative response. The Scottish scientists also found they could aggregate whiting and sprats with light arrangements. In light experiments with sprats, it was noticed that the fish could easily avoid a dip net during the onset of the experiment; however, later were noted to be swimming closely packed in an anticlockwise circle. The school became so tightly packed that they obscured the light. In this condition, the sprat could be easily captured and it was noted that mackerel were preying on the school.

Lights have been used to guide fish and attract them. Where lights have been successful, supplement net or gear are required to make the final capture. In some instances, it has been felt that specially designed gear will be required to take maximum advantage of the reactions of fish to lights.

In the California sardine fishery of course flashing underwater lights are used to scare the fish away from the breast opening of the net during the pursing operation.

Recent Boat Sales

Among the transfers of ownership of vessels noted by the Treasury Department recently are:

Mayflower, tuna clipper, 460 gross tons, to Van Camp Sea Food Co. from George E. Campbell;

Santa Helena, 456 gross tons, to Van Camp from Andrew Zambarlin. The *Santa Helena* is now undergoing conversion from a clipper to a purse seiner in the Fellows & Stewart yard, Terminal Island, Calif.;

Sea Boy, purse seiner, 256 tons, to Franco-Italian Packing Co., Terminal Island, from Manuel A. G. Luis.

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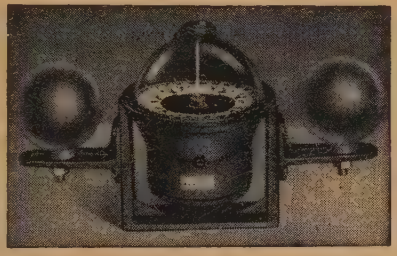

A durable, heavy-duty, extremely practical bracket of simple design, especially designed for fishing and other work boats. Requires very little mounting space, as its base dimensions are only 2¼" x 7⅝" for the popular 6" Constellation. Available with the famous White 5", 6", 7" spherical compasses—undeniably the finest.

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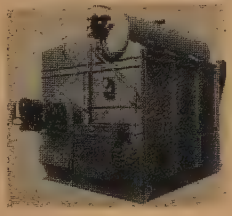

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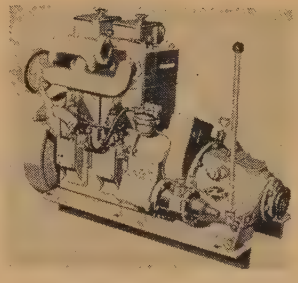

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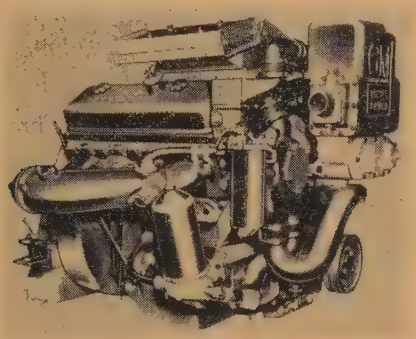
More Diesel Power For Fishing, Plus More Space to Stow Fish

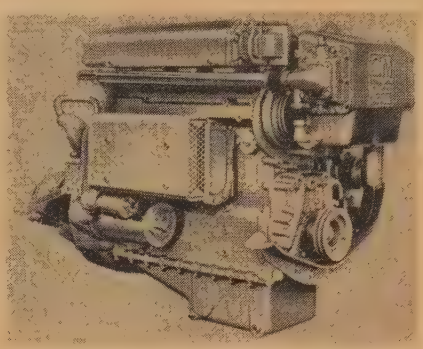
● Pacific commercial fishermen whose vessels range from large gillnetters and crabbers up through the size classifications of trollers, trawlers and seiners—from Alaska "jitney" jobs to the big refrigerated tuna netters—will find a lot of interest in the just-announced new line of General Motors diesels, where compactness and light weight far exceed even the remarkable standards of the G. M. Detroit Diesel Engine Division's famous "Jimmies" of Series 71 and 110.



Compact Power is provided by this new 8V-71 G.M. diesel, developing from 150 to a turbo-charged peak of 334 hp., but weighs only 3,000 lbs. and is only 61 by 45 by 47" in size.

The engines extend the G. M. Detroit line from 20 to 1,650 hp., with only *three cylinder sizes*. They have, of course, the long-standing characteristics of all "Jimmies", two-cycle, and all that; but the size and weight aspects are of such special interest to fishermen that these features are emphasized here. They mean more power in less space with more room for fish and for refrigeration to keep fish fresh.

The new Series 53, V-53 and V-71 were announced only this month, and are the results of three years of designing, testing and refining. With the addition of these new diesels, the GM diesel power line of 19 engines now more closely than ever meets the exacting power requirements of fishermen and work boat operators, in two-



Small Fish Boats are the special field for this Series 53 G.M. diesel, which provided diesel power down to 20 hp. if desired, or up to 130, for gillnetters, crabbers and small trollers. Compactness is remarkable.

cycle design and wide interchangeability of parts.

This month's announcement introduces an entirely new group of engines called the "53" series which extends economy, dependability, durability and safety of diesel power to boats as small as 23'. This series is made up of 2-, 3- and 4-cylinder "in-line" engines and a 6-cylinder "V-type" unit, ranging from 20 to 195 hp., and from 740 to 1340 lbs. in weight. These compact power packages remove the old barriers of diesel size and weight from the great class of commercial gillnetters, crabbers and small trollers.

In the "71" series four "V-type" engines of 6, 8, 12 and 16 cylinders ranging to 675 maximum horsepower are introduced. The "V" configuration of these units in addition to their two-cycle design establish new concepts of

Power to fish, with plenty of space save for the bigger catch. That was toe concept behind the 8V-71 G.M. diesel which went into this 67' trawler, first commercial fisherman to be equipped with one of the new series of G.M. diesels.

low weight and size per horsepower.

The 8V-71, for example, available from 150 to 334 hp., weighs approximately 3,000 lbs., is 61" long, 45⅜" wide and less than 47" high. In most instances these units can be installed in space previously occupied by engines of considerably less horsepower.

The 2-, 3-, 4- and 6-cylinder Series 71 and 110 basic engines continue to occupy important positions in GM Diesel's expanded line. They are added to, not superseded.

Elmer Astala Dies

Elmer Astala, a prominent Columbia River gillnetter and for 10 years a member of the board of directors of the Union Fishermen's Cooperative Packing Co., died at Astoria recently at the age of 57.

A native of Finland, he had fished on the Columbia continuously since coming to the United States in 1922, and for years had taken a prominent part in civic and church affairs.

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LINES and LEADERS

Twin Disc Offers New Gear Beefed-up for Heaviest Duty

A heavier version of the time-tested MG-511 Twin Disc marine gear is being offered by the Twin Disc company under the model designation MG-512. This is a re-design of a gear which has served with remarkable success over a period of three years, and is designed to make so successful an item available for use with larger and more powerful engines.

The new gear seemed specially adapted to fishing requirements, particularly trawling. Addition of a second row of rubber blocks to the driving ring, and enlargement of the input shaft bearings are the basic changes incorporated in the new gear in beefing-up its prototype for even heavier service.

N C Port Angeles Branch Stocks Chrysler Marine Motors

O. A. (Tim) Timberlake, manager of the N C Machinery Co. store at Port Angeles, Wash., announces the acquisition of Chrysler marine and industrial engines.

Mr. Timberlake states that he has a stock of new current Chrysler models for the benefit of the marine and industrial customers of the area.

In keeping with the established policy of the company, N C Machinery Co. at Port Angeles carries a stock of genuine Chrysler parts and maintains trained service men and modern facilities for prompt service for both old and new Chrysler customers.

N C Marine, another Division of the Northern Commercial Co., also carries Chrysler marine and industrial engines at their store at 2500 Westlake Ave., N., Seattle, as do the Machinery Division of the Northern Commercial Co. in Ketchikan, Juneau, Anchorage and Fairbanks, Alaska.

P & H Diesel Names New North California Distributor

King - Knight Co., Fishermen's Wharf, San Francisco, well known in the marine engine business has been appointed northern California distributor for the P & H Diesel engine Division, Harnischfeger Corp., according to Lyman King, president of King-Knight.

King-Knight will stock a complete line of P&H marine diesel engines, industrial engines and diesel-electric generating sets.

Fellows & Stewart Named Interceptor Dealers

Fellows & Stewart, Terminal Island, Calif., shipbuilders, have been named dealers for Interceptor marine engines, manufactured by Dearborn Marine Engine Co.

The Interceptor line includes models from 135 to 260 hp, V-8 gasoline engines.

New Gray Diesel Catalog

The 1959 line of Gray Marine Diesel engines is completely covered in their new catalog: "Graymarine Diesels . . . for Commercial and Pleasure Craft."

Contents include specifications, special engine features, prices, propeller sizes, information on actual installations, and testimonials from Graymarine diesel owners. any photographs, drawings, and schematic diagrams appear throughout the catalog.

Columbian Bronze Introduces Superston

Columbian Bronze Corporation has announced that it has negotiated a license for the production of marine propellers and other castings in a bronze alloy called Superston.

The new patented alloy, containing manganese, aluminum, nickel and iron as the main alloying elements, is the result of development carried out in England, and combines high tensile and fatigue strength, with good ductility, corrosion and erosion resistance. In comparison with other high strength propeller alloys, Superston is cast with relative ease.

Commenting on the agreement, Bernard . Ames, President of Columbian Bronze, said, "Superston was developed initially for marine propeller service. Tests indicate that at certain nickel levels, excellent results in corrosion resistance and cavitation erosion have been attained, and of all the high strength materials utilized for marine propellers, Superston has the advantage of being the easiest material to cast and repair."

•

Miss Anna Spadaro, daughter of **Paul Spadaro,** former skipper of the Monterey purse seiner **Santa Ana,** and Mrs. Spadaro, was married last month in Monterey to **Salvatore Verme,** crewman aboard the Monterey purse seiner **New Marettimo.** A reception for over 800 guests was held at the Exhibit Hall, Fair Grounds, Monterey.

Miss Patsy Mineo, daughter of **Frank Mineo,** owner and skipper of the Monterey purse seiner **Mineo Bros.,** and Mrs. Mineo, was to be married the 24th of this month to **Vito Spadaro,** son of **John Spadaro,** owner and skipper of the Monterey purse seiner **Lina V. II,** and Mrs. Spadaro. The wedding was to take place in the San Carlos Church, Monterey. Vito is a crewman on the **Lina V. II.**

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FOR SALE: Boat "MA NEE". 38 ft. Albacore Troller. 40 watt Radio, Woodfreeman Pilot, Bendix DF, Refrigerated 10 ton hold, excellent condition. Built 1950. Sacrifice. Price firm: $6,500. Write or call 780 "C" St., Morro Bay, Calif. Spruce 2-6401.

FOR SALE: Boat "Betty Zane". Built 1955, 34'x12'. Flying Bridge, 8 ton Hold, G M Diesel, 85 Watt Radio, Wood Freeman Pilot with remote control, D. F., Fathometer Recorder with repeater, Loran, 3 spool Salmon Gurdies. Picture sent on request. Call or write Glenn DeLay, 3225 Reva Dr., Concord, Calif. MUlberry 2-2734.

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FOR SALE: Boat "Margaret". 40' double ender, 3 cyl. GM diesel, 100 watt radio, Bendix Pilot, D.F., Fully refrigerated 9-ton hold, complete salmon gurdies. Price $13,000. Forced to sell because of illness. Call or write Joe Giannini, Box 143, Morro Bay, California. Phone Spruce 2-2861.

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USSR Vessel Researches Along Abstention Line

U.S.S.R. research vessel *Witjaz,* which visited Vancouver, B.C., and San Francisco in December, ran a long course south along 175° West Longitude, the provisional Abstention Line established by the International North Pacific Fisheries Convention between Canada, Japan and the United States.

While the vessel was in North American ports this fact was disclosed, although there were no statements as to the extent or character of the researches which she may have conducted in the vicinity of the Abstention Line, or the particular interest which led her to follow the 175th meridian south from its intersection with the Aleutian Chain south to about 30° North Latitude.

The *Witjaz* then shifted east some distance and ran a due north course back to the Alaska Peninsula, before working across the Gulf of Alaska and south to Vancouver.

While the vessel was in San Francisco her scientific personnel visited Stanford University, the Hopkins Marine Station at Pacific Grove, and the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at LaJolla.

Skippers Install New Engines

New four-cylinder Ford marine engines have been installed in two seiner skiffs and a fan-tail boat out of San Pedro, Calif.

Andy Kuljis, master of the *Courageous,* and his chief engineer, Tony Montoya, decided to repower their skiff with a 4-cly. Ford with manual reverse gear. The *Courageous* is a successful purse seiner with a new spray refrigeration system.

The *Spirito Santo,* a well-known fan-tail boat unloading at San Pedro's market-fish docks, recently installed a new Ford Osco 65-hp engine. Dominic Piazza is skipper-owner.

Powered with a new Ford Osco engine, a new skiff has been delivered to A. A. Ferrante by Mardesich Cabinet & Boat Works, San Pedro. The new skiff is 24 by 19 by 38, made of U. S. Plywood marine plywood, with ribs of Apetone, a hardwood of the mahogany family which is said to stand harder shocks because of the close, twisted veining in the wood.

The skiff is coated with glass fiber over sides and chine. The new Ford engine will turn a 24-by-16 Federal prop through a 2½-1 manual Paragon reduction gear. Stern bearings are Byron-Jackson rubber bearings.

All the Ford motors were supplied by Fellows & Stewart of Terminal Island, boat-builders and Ford dealers.

Neal Slayton Manages PMS Fisheries Department

The appointment of Neal Slayton as manager of the Fisheries Department of Pacific Marine Supply Co. was announced in mid-December by Robert D. Ladd, vice-president and general manager. The appointment is effective immediately.

Mr. Slayton joined Pacific Marine Supply as a floor salesman in 1949. He moved to the Fisheries Department in 1953, and has been acting manager for the past year.

Mr. Slayton's duties include purchasing, inventory control and coordinating sales activities of the department. He is currently on a trip to the East coast where he is calling on manufacturers and ordering stock for the coming season. With Slayton is Bill Lagerquist, a department salesman.

Other members of the Fisheries Department are Bob Allen and Jerry Jurkovich.

Ernie Collins Joins National Steel & Ship

Ernest M. "Ernie" Collins, superintendent at the Sausalito Shipbuilding Co., Sausalito, Calif., for the past 17 years, resigned last month to accept a position as repair superintendent for National Steel & Shipbuilding Corp., San Diego, Calif.

Ernie will be missed in the San Francisco Bay region where he has made a host of friends. He was active in the affairs of the Associated Boat Industries of Northern California, having served that group in a number of official capacities.

Charles Burgess, formerly superintendent with Pacific Dredge Co., Oakland, and Bethlehem Steel Co. Shipbuilding Division, has taken Ernie's place.

Nicholas J. Laktonen, Larsen Bay, Alaska, has purchased a Petter 7½ hp. Model PH1 diesel engine with electric starting for use as an auxiliary on his boat, from the Thomas A. Short Co., Oakland, Calif., distributors of the Petter diesel engine line.

Neal Slayton, appointed manager of the Fisheries Department of the Pacific Marine Supply Co. by **Robert D. Ladd,** vice president and general manager.

B. C. Vessel Owners Plan European Tour

The Fishing Vessel Owners Association in Vancouver, B. C., is promoting a fishing industry tour to London and continental Europe by plane, with Harold Christenson, secretary-manager of the association, acting as tour conductor.

The party plans to leave Vancouver March 18 by United Air Lines and from New York by Pan American jet clipper. While those in the party will have plenty of opportunity for side trips, special points of interest will be Rome for the Second World Fishing Boat Congress April 5 to 10. This meeting is sponsored by the FAO of the United Nations and an invitation has been extended to any group who may wish to attend.

Many of the fishermen making the trip will probably take this opportunity of visiting their homeland in the British Isles or on the continent. The group will visit the world famous Billingsgate Market in London and the British Board of Trade and the Dollar Exports Council are making arrangements to take the party on a tour of key industries, especially those producing engines, navigational equipment, ship chandlery and fishing gear.

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Moss Landing Boats Change Hands

The 31-foot *Sandra* has been sold by Harold Wray to Stanley Crump and Robert Jennings. The boat has 1⅞" cedar planking with steam bent oak ribs and a Gray Marine 73 HP engine. The *O. Crivello* built in 1950 by Vince Crivello of Monterey has been sold by Angelo Mineo to Francisco Pedrasa of Santa Cruz. Engine is a Universal (6) 90 HP. Radio is a Kaar 20-watt and automatic pilot is a Hill-Cunningham. George Ginn of Pacific Grove has purchased the 24-foot *Bud 'N Me* from Emile Verdier. The boat was built in 1952, has mahogany planking, monel screws and a Gray (4) cyl. 60 hp. engine.

Tira, owned by **Steve Genovese** and **Joe Lopez** of the American Freezer Co., Monterey is being converted from a dragger to a lampara boat. Ark floats and Plymouth line is being furnished by Cincotta Bros., Monterey. **Carl Aiello,** formerly skipper of the Monterey purse seiner **Lorraine A.** is now skipper of **Tira.**

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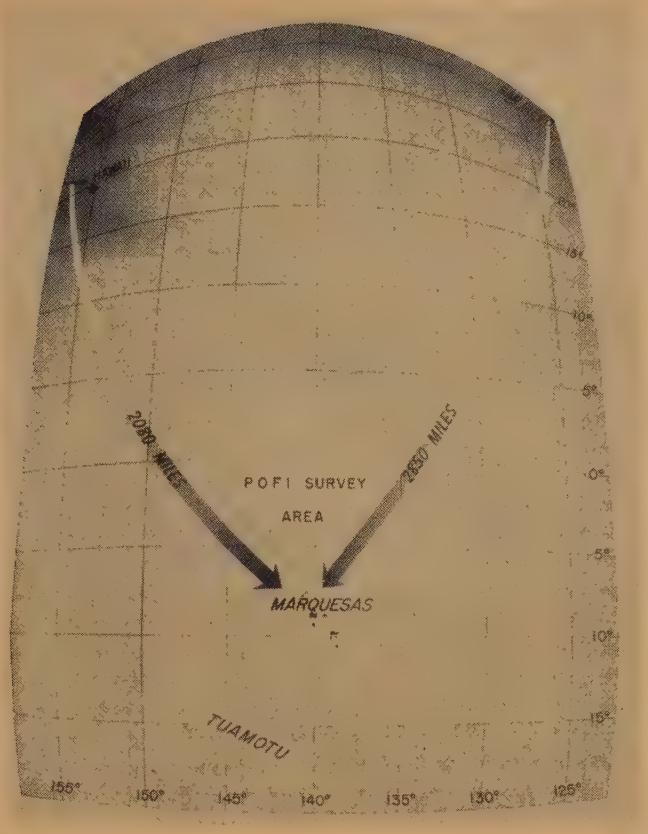
Tuna Season in the Marquesas

By
ROBERT C. WILSON
and
THOMAS S. AUSTIN



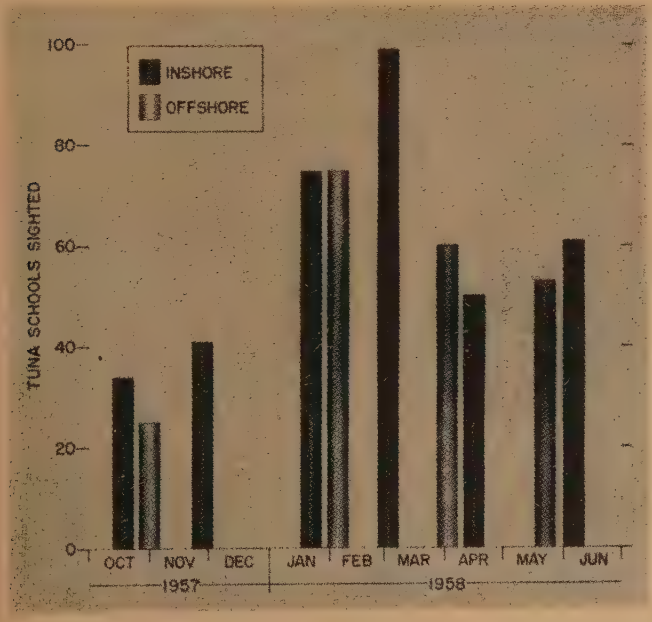
". . . The Marquesas! What strange visions of outlandish things does the very name spirit up! . . . As we draw near the land, I hailed with delight the appearance of innumerable sea fowl."

Herman Melville, "Typee."

● Many travelers have noted the myriads of sea birds about the Marquesas Islands, but it was not until the development of the tuna fisheries elsewhere that their possible economic significance was realized. Both the bird flocks and the schools of tuna have the same prey—the groups of small fish which provide their main food. More often than not, it is these flocks of birds which guide tuna fishermen to the schools.

Since mid-1956 the Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations (POFI) of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been engaged in a program, the primary purpose of which has been to describe the abundance of tuna schools in northeastern French Oceania, and more particularly the Marquesas Islands. Most of the effort in this program has been focused on the Marquesas, because the group can be easily reached by the long-range segment of the American tuna clipper fleet, and the Marquesan sardine is available there as a possible supplementary supply of live bait.

The Marquesas Islands lie approximately 2,850 miles from San Diego. The group is governed by the French. They are high islands, and suitable areas for anchorage in the bays are numerous. The group lies in the belt of southeasterly trades, which are generally moderate, affording very few days when fishing cannot be carried on. Diesel fuel is not available there, but our vessels have obtained water at Taiohae, Nuku Hiva. Fresh fruit may be purchased from the Marquesans who are a Polynesian people.



Marquesan Survey results of the tuna schools scouting by POFI operations on inshore and offshore waters of the Marquesas, 2,850 miles from San Diego.

● Preliminary surveys of the area were conducted during August-September, 1956, (Marquesan winter) and January-March, 1957 (Marquesan summer). These cruises involved study of the oceanography of a broad area about the Marquesans, longline fishing for deep-swimming tunas, and surveys of the surface tuna schools in the Marquesas and Tuamotus. Results of these preliminary surveys revealed a striking difference in the abundance of tuna schools. They were about three times more abundant during the summer period (January - March, 1957) than during the winter period (August-September, 1956). Results also showed a higher concentration of inorganic phosphate and zooplankton, indices of the primary productivity of the area, during the winter.

In October, 1957, the surveys took a more definite turn, with the beginning of studies designed to determine the length of the season of greatest abundance of surface tuna schools in the Marquesas group and, to a limited extent, in the Tuamotu archipelago.

● There were two standardized types of surveys conducted, the "inshore" and the "offshore", which followed the tracks shown on Page 31. All of the

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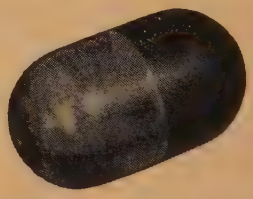

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tracks were run during daylight hours, and tuna "schools" were defined according to the following criteria:

1. Tuna school seen breaking the surface, birds may or may not be present.
2. A "working" (diving and feeding) flock of 50 or more birds seen, tuna breaking the surface may or may not be present.

Results from the inshore surveys conducted during October 1957-June 1958 (fig. 5) confirmed the greater abundance of surface tuna schools during the summer months, as follows:

Dates	Number of schools sighted
October 14-21, 1957	34
November 24-30, 1957	41
January 18-25, 1958	75
Feb. 27-March 5, 1958	99
April 11-19, 1958	50
June 1-10, 1958	61

In addition, four standardized offshore surveys were conducted, which further confirmed the seasonal nature of tuna distribution in the area:

Dates	Number of schools sighted
Oct. 24-Nov. 6, 1957	25
Jan. 28-Feb. 11, 1958	75
March 26-April 8, 1958	60
May 15-29, 1958	53

From these data it appears that within the period of the surveys, the abundance of tuna schools in the Marquesas area reached a peak during January-March, gradually tapering off thereafter.

About 80% of the identified schools were Skipjack, 15% were Yellowfin, and the remaining 5% were mixed Skipjack and Yellowfin. Virtually all of the small Yellowfin taken were from mixed schools. Of the schools of large 2- and 3-pole Yellowfin chummed, we were never successful in getting them to bite in any significant number. All of the Skipjack taken during the inshore surveys were under 10 pounds in weight, with most in the 4-6 pound weight group. However, Skipjack in the 18-22 pound weight class comprised 32% of the samples taken during the offshore surveys, with the remainder of a smaller size.

● The fishing success of POFI's research vessels is not necessarily comparable to that of a large tuna clipper because of restricted amounts of bait, fewer men in the racks, and the necessity to catch fish at a slow rate for tagging. The behavior of the schools can, in general, be described as wild and fast traveling.

The results of surveys of limited duration conducted in the northwest portion of the Tuamotu archipelago are perhaps more encouraging than those from the Marquesas. While the rate of sighting schools was lower, the schools were less wild, the fish bit better, and large Skipjack were relatively more numerous in the catch.

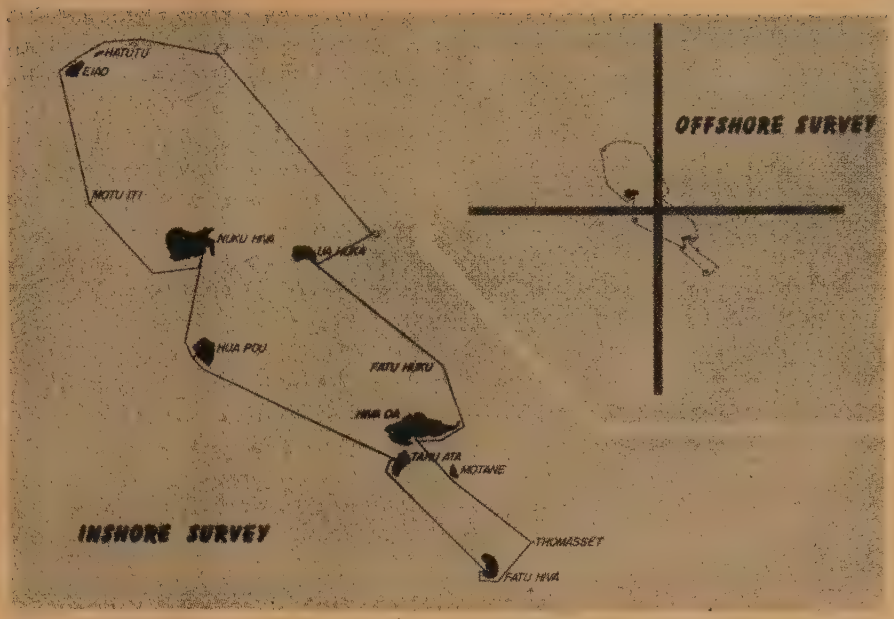
In the Marquesas and Tuamotus, 4,584 Skipjack and 196 Yellowfin have been tagged and released, using the new POFI D-2 dart tag. To our knowledge, not one of these tagged fish has been recaptured. This is in striking contrast with the 9.7% recapture of Skipjack marked with the same type tag in the Hawaiian area. Thus it appears that the absence of returns from Marquesan fish is due to lack of fishing, and that this stock is presently unexploited to any great extent.

● The bait used during the fishing surveys was the Marquesan sardine. These fish, when used as chum, remain near the surface, form small schools, and attract and hold the tuna schools near the vessel. They do not withstand extreme crowding, either during transport to the vessel, or in the wells aboard. Once adjusted to life in the baitwells, they survive well. Most of the sardines were taken in shallow water of the bays, over sandy bottom.

But the supply of sardines has proven unreliable. During bait surveys made in January 1957, 1,200 scoops of bait were seen in Taiohae Bay, Nuku Hiva, and 500 scoops in Anaho Bay, Nuku Hiva. However, during the period January-June 1958, our vessels had great difficulty in scratching up the small quantities (100-200 scoops) of bait needed for survey work. So we cannot state with any certainty that a tuna clipper might procure sufficient supplementary bait in the area.

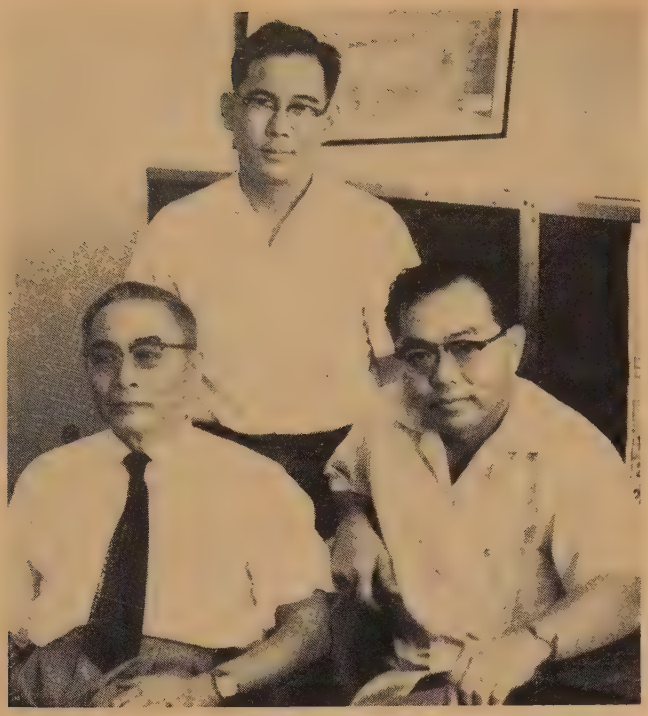
Examinations of the stomachs revealed a much higher percentage of fish in their diet than was the case in Hawaiian waters. Most of the fish species in the Marquesan Skipjack stomachs were those commonly thought to be associated with the proximity of land, as has also proved true in Hawaii.

The conduct of POFI descriptive and exploratory programs has in general followed three phases: First an evaluation of the area and its environment, second a study of the fishery resource, and finally, an evaluation of the commercial possibilities. The first two phases are now completed. Currently under study are plans for evaluation of the commercial possibilities by encouraging a tuna clipper to conduct full-scale commercial fishing operations in the area during the January-March, 1959, season.



Where they Searched for tuna in the waters about the Marquesan Archipelago 8° degrees below the Equator on the 140th meridian.

Oceanic Skipjack tagged with the new type of dart tag finding favor with biologists as the best means of marking tuna yet devised.



Honolulu's "Mr. Fish" is M. Otani, seated on the left, head of the firm which bears his name, and which is a principal factor in the Hawaiian wholesale fish trade. Seated with him is his son, A. Otani, while standing behind is Frank Goto, office manager of the United Fishing Agency, which conducts one of Honolulu's fish auctions.

Calif. Marine Resources Branch Wins Probers' OK

● California's Marine Resources Branch of its Department of Fish and Game came-off rather handily in the survey of the department conducted by Booz, Allen and Hamilton, national management engineers and analysts under orders from the last California legislature.

B.A.H. is a firm of what formerly were called "efficiency experts," a term which has since gone into disfavor with the profession, which today considers it a couple of nasty words.

The management consultant-researcher-engineer team said in its summary of recommendations relative to the Marine Resources Branch:

● "There is no evidence that the effectiveness of Marine Resources Operations can be improved by splitting it into existing regions, designating it as a new region, segregating it as a department branch of research or removing it from the department. Recommendations, therefore, that the basic organization structure be retained and that the present Marine Resources Operation manager report to the Marine Resources Branch Chief.

"Since the bio-statistical section of Marine Resources Operations can refine and improve reliability of all research, it is recommended that its services be made available to the entire department.

"Marine patrol is effective as a separate unit from Marine Resources Operations. Recommendations are made, however, that marine patrol act in acquiring and dissemination of information on behalf of Marine Resources.

"With regard to research and development projects both being under Federal aid and preservation fund fiscal support, these recommendations are made:

(1) Project planning should be given greater emphasis.

(2) No all-out policy for contracting research should be adopted.

(3) Continue to develop research orientation programs.

(4) Give greater emphasis to cooperation with out-of-state agencies.

"Internal administration recommendations for Marine Resources are:

(1) The basic pattern of the present marine resources organization should be disturbed as little as possible.

(2) Consolidate marine research activities at the project level into two groups:

—One group should be located at Terminal Island.

—The other group should be located at Stanford.

—Project assignments to each group should follow definite policies.

(3) Improve the facilities at Stanford University."

C.R.P.A. Pack Again Sets All-Time Record

With approximately 1,500,000 cases of canned seafoods produced in 1958, the Columbia River Packers Association, Inc., for the third successive year set a new production record for its long history.

T. F. Sandoz, president, reported that the good Puget Sound pack more than made-up for slight declines in the Columbia River and Alaska pack; while the heavy catches of domestic Albacore, plus imports, saw the tuna pack rise above 1,000,000 cases. The Hawaiian tuna pack was better than in 1957, but still below average for the mid-Pacific operation.

Program for 1959 calls for extensions in the plants at Astoria and Honolulu, with increased employment expected at both establishments.

FAO Plans World Meeting on Sardine Resources

A world meeting to consider problems relating to the world sardine fishery is being planned by the Food and Agriculture Organization's Fisheries Division. The conference is to be held in Rome, FAO headquarters, September 14 to 21, 1959.

In announcing the meeting, it was pointed out by Horacio Rosa Jr., secretary of the projected meeting, that the world sardine catch is worth some $50,000,000 a year, and constitutes about a fourth of the global crop of fish, crustaceans, mollusks and allied genuses. Sardine stocks are, however, he said, subject to fluctuations — a statement which California sardine fishermen and canners will no doubt tab as the understatement of the century.

Some 15 international organizations have been invited to the meeting, the announcement said, as well as Governments and research institutions who have something to contribute to the knowledge of sardines and the effect of fisheries on the world stock.

Canadian Research Man Aids Ceylon Fisheries

Otto Young, assistant chairman of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada and formerly a member of the staff of the Pacific Experimental Station at Vancouver, B. C., has been spending several months in Ceylon on a special mission in connection with administration of the Colombo Plan.

The Canadian government has contributed substantially to the development of the fishing industry in Southeast Asia through the Colombo Plan, providing fisheries, equipment and gear as well as technical and advisory assistance.

FOOD FISH MARKETING

News and Views of National Trade in Fish and Shellfish

Section of PACIFIC FISHERMAN — January 1, 1959

'59 Replacement Prospect Ups Pink and Chum Prices

● Price advance on Pink talls and Sockeye halves, announced at the National Food Brokers Association convention in Chicago the middle of December, added a fillip to the holiday season, which is usually dull as dishwater so far as the canned salmon trade is concerned.

The step was taken by New England Fish Co., which set Jan. 10 as the effective deadline.

The majority of other large factors in Pinks showed an inclination to go along with the new pricing, and some even to advance the deadline slightly. Any hesitancy to join the trend apparently was rooted in import commitments.

● Behind the firming-up of Pink talls and Sockeye halves apparently lay a realistic assessment of the supply situation which may be expected in 1958.

The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries at its hearings on the Alaska regulations for 1959 anticipated only light supplies.

The International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission at its Bellingham meeting reported prospects for the Fraser River Pink run of 1959 on a level with the lowest on record.

So far as Fraser River Sockeyes are concerned, 1959 is one of the weaker years, with a total pack of about 166,000 cases forecast for the Canadian and American fisheries *combined*. The great U. K. movement of Sockeyes last fall at prices sharply under previous levels, pared the inventories retained for domestic sale to the level of necessity, particularly in view of the dim replacement prospect.

● Another factor which must be reckoned with is the effect of the promise by Secretary of the Interior Seaton that salmon traps will not operate in Alaska in 1959.

It is possible he won't be able to make this promise stick 100%, but even if the courts block the death sentence it is pretty sure that many trap owners will shy at taking the gamble of investing in a trap program which might be blocked out.

If the traps do not operate, and all the fish must be taken by means of seines and gillnets, will the boats be able to harvest the full run? You'll find some sound thinkers who believe it will take several seasons of boat building and fishing experience to enable the fleet to take-up the slack left by eradication of the traps. Much will depend upon effectiveness of enforcement.

● Then there's the matter of costs. The practical packer, particularly if he has been relying on traps for part or all of his supply of fish, recognizes that with the traps gone prices are apt to be far more volatile than in the past, with the last fish costing as much as the first—sometimes more.

In short, realistic examination of the future prospect for Pinks and Sockeyes supports the price advance.

● What will the Pink hoist do to Chums?

Most sales specialists feel the Chums, with a $5 differential under Pinks, will move-up sharply in those markets where both of these grades are used. Obviously, a higher Pink price won't do much for Chums in markets which never use 'em anyway; but $5 per case is a dime a can difference in cost, and that can move a lot of Chums if it's passed on to the price tags on the edges of the shelves.

Southern California Tuna Receipts

Cumulative totals for 1958 through Nov. 15, in tons, as reported by U. S. Market News Service

	Albacore	Bluefin	Skipjack	Yellowfin	Bonito, etc.	Total
San Pedro	16,232	13,628	35,779	73,689	1,762	141,090
San Diego	6,231	1,877	34,600	25,624	404	68,736
Total 1958 through Dec. 13	22,463	15,505	70,379	99,313	2,166	209,826
Total 1957	34,338	9,725	52,554	84,612	24	181,253
Total 1956	23,692	6,359	64,877	95,509	29	190,566

Seattle Market

Market prices currently quoted at presstime by Pacific Northwest brokers and cannery sales department, cases of 48 tins, unless otherwise specified, good quality, as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Market News Service.

Items and Packages	Per Case
Puget Sound	
Sockeye, halves	$20 -23
Sockeye, quarters	12.50-13
Alaska	
Red, talls	33 -35
Red, halves	21 -23
Red, 4-lbs. (12)	34
Pink, talls	21 -22
Pink, halves	13 -14
Coho, talls	27 -28
Coho, halves	15.50-16.50
Coho, 4-lbs. (12)	29 -30
Chum, summer, tall	17
Chum, fall, tall	16 -16.50
Chum, summer, halves	10.50-11.50
Chum, fall, halves	10
Chum, 4-lbs. (12)	18
Chinook, talls	29 -30
Columbia River	
Blueback, halves	23
Blueback, quarters	12.75-14.50
Chinook, fancy, halves	25 -26
Chinook, fancy, quarters	13.75-14.50
Chinook, choice, halves	17 -17.50
Chinook, choice, quarters	10 -10.50
Silver, halves	17 -17.50
Silver, quarters	10 -10.50
Tuna, Northwest Pack—	
Albacore, fcy., 7 oz.	14.50-15
Yellowfin, chunk, 6½ oz.	10 -10.75
Tuna, Featured Pack—	
Albacore, fcy., 7 oz.	15.25
Albacore, fcy., 3½ oz.	9.50- 9.65
Albacore, chunk, 6½ oz.	11.00-14.30
Albacore, chunk, 3 oz.	7.25- 8.50
Lightmeat, fcy., 7 oz.	15.00
Lightmeat, fcy., 3½ oz.	9.10
Lightmeat, chunk, 6½ oz.	13.25
Lightmeat, chunk, 3 oz.	8.05
Canned Crab—	
Dungeness, 24, 6½ oz.	11.50
King, 48, 7½ oz., fcy.	29
King, 24, 15 oz., fcy.	26.50
King, 24, 7½ oz., fcy.	14.60
Northwest Shrimp—	
Wet Pack, 24, 6½ oz.	8

Boston Brokers Merge

William A. Mann, head of William A. Mann & Son, for many years prominent Boston salmon broker, handling sales there for Frank B. Peterson Co., announced late in December the Jan. 1, 1959, merger of his firm with two other long established Boston brokers.

The three, who will be known in future as Porter Sales Associates, have no competing accounts, but hereafter will add frozen and institutional items to their general line of canned foods.

Offices are at 206 Atlantic Ave., Boston.

Tide of Oyster Imports Arouses U. S. Producers

● American oyster packers are marshalling their forces for a drive in the new Congress, seeking protection from the rocketing rise of canned oyster imports from Japan.

President McGinnes of the Oyster Institute of North America has appointed a Special Committee on Imports to press the project before Congress. Out of the nine members, four are from the Pacific Coast: Lee Weigardt of Wiegardt Bros., Ocean Park, Wash.; Edward J. Gruble, Hilton Seafoods Co., Seattle; E. H. Bendiksen, E. H. Bendiksen Co., Seattle; and Malcolm B. Edwards, Coast Oyster Co., South Bend, Wash.

Data presented by David H. Wallace, director of the Oyster Institute of North America, shows that over a 10-year period from 1948 through 1957 canned oyster imports rose from 11,955 lbs. to 2,432,215 lbs. It is reported that in some American markets the Japanese canned oysters are retailing from 30 to 39c per can, while domestic brands in the same territory are priced from 43 to 50c per can.

In detailing the situation further, Mr. Wallace's report says:

"The full impact of this increase can best be demonstrated by a comparison with the volume of oysters canned in the United States. The total domestic pack in 1949 was the equivalent of 452,918 standard cases, or 6,341,000 pounds of drained meats. Japanese imports that year amounted to 82,704 pounds including the weight of the containers.

"What was the situation last year? The pack along the South Atlantic, Gulf and West Coast, totalled 499,000 standard cases, or 6,986,000 pounds. In nine years, the Japanese imports had risen to 2,432,000 pounds or about 35% of our total pack. Already landings from Japan have exceeded the 1957 figure. If oysters from Japan continue to arrive the rest of the year at the same rate as they have for the first seven months, imports will exceed 3½ million pounds, or about 56% of the domestic pack."

In its October number *Pacific Fisherman* stated that it was anticipated in the Hirshima district of Japan that in the 1958-9 packing season canned oysters of export character to the extent of about 375,000 standard cases would be canned. Subsequent inquiry in Japan has disclosed that this figure will doubtless prove too high, and was doubtless based on cases of 24 cans, and not standard cases of 48 No. 1 E.O. cans or equivalent.

Columbia River Packers Association, Inc.
Astoria, Oregon

To Sell Fish, You Gotta Sell the Girls

● Fishing may be a man's avocation, but when it comes to buying it's the women folks who decide *when, where* and *what.*

That's one of the facts proven—if it needed to be—by a purchase study made by *McCall's* magazine.

Anyway, in buying canned fish, women did the buying thus: salmon, 97%; sardines, 79.4%; tuna, 88.3%; other fish, 81.3%.

When it came to generating the idea of having fish, the women were responsible thus: salmon, 89.7%; sardines, 70.6%; tuna, 89.1%; other fish, 72.5%.

In selecting the brand bought, the women folks did the deciding; salmon, 97%; sardines, 67.6%; tuna, 88.3%; other fish, 79.7%.

For frozen fish, the women did 83% of the buying, generated the idea 73.5% of the time, and chose the brand in 81.5% of the cases.

The men bought more of the fresh fish, but the women still bought 75.8% of it.

One more point: for every $1 spent by the families survey for frozen fish, they spent $1.61 for fresh fish and $2.29 for canned fish.

Switch from foil to a metalized paper label on the Westgate-California Corporation's Bits-O-Sea Tuna 6-ounce can has cut down on label spoilage without loss of the gleam effect. The metalized paper labels are manufactured by the Flexible Packaging Division of Continental Can Company, originator of metalized paper.

With the new paper labels, handling by the label machine operator is facilitated and there is less waste due to curl than on the foil labels.

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VAN CAMP Seafood Company's world headquarters building under construction at the Port of Long Beach, Calif., will be completed and ready for occupancy early this year.

Winter Tuna Sales Ease From '57 Holiday Trade

● According to trustworthy industry spokesmen, November sales of canned tuna in the U.S. were lighter in 1958 than last year. Why this should be, nobody could say, but the approach of the holiday season usually means a slowing down in tuna sales.

Sales for the year seemed to be up around 6% according to some commentaries, while others said 10%. Most people in the industry seemed to agree that inventories are on the long side.

There was considerable dissatisfaction voiced over instability in the price situation. There were three comparatively new packs on the market, all of which had been introduced as specials at substantially reduced prices. The specials are beginning to taper off now, but there is still a lot of special-priced tuna on the retailers' shelves. A quick personal check of three markets —a regional chain market, a national chain unit and an independent—made by *Pacific Fisherman* in the Los Angeles area showed that a housewife can buy tuna for as little as 21c for a can of grated tuna, up to 43c for a three-quarter can of chunk white major-brand fish.

Item	Local Chain	Natl. Chain
Major, chunk light ½s	33c	29c
Minor, chunk light ½s	25c	23c
Major, chunk light ¾	39c	47c
Major, chunk white ¾	43c	43c
Major, solid white ½s	39c	39c
Major, chunk white ½s	35c	35c
Major, solid fancy ½s	35c	35c
Minor, grated, ½s	..	21c
Minor, solid light ½s	..	29c
Minor, solid white ½s		33c
Garlic, white, solid ½s	35c	35c

Star-Kist Trade Act Case is Rejected

The U. S. Customs Court recently ruled against Star-Kist Foods, Inc., in the company's charge that the Trade Agreements Act is un-constitutional. This was the first legal test on the authority given by the Act to the President to negotiate tariff reductions.

Star-Kist's complaint related specifically to a trade agreement negotiated with Iceland in which the United States reduced duties on a basket category of fishery products. It was into this category that tuna in brine was placed by the Bureau of Customs when tuna in brine imports first commenced to enter the country. The Customs Court held that the Trade Agreements Act does not constitute an un-constitutional delegation of legislative power by the Congress.

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Salmon, Milk Macaroni And Olives Mix For Lent

Evidence of Cooperation between elements of the food industry is provided by this display release uttered by the National Macaroni Institute, which is joining with the Canned Salmon Institute, Carnation Milk and Spanish Green Olive Commission in this Lenten consumer campaign. Scheduled for February 19-28, this promotion will be supported by national advertising and publicity.

● Salmon protection entered the new year with the Canned Salmon Institute setting its sights on the Lenten trade, and moving in the very best company.

The campaign which gets under way early in the year in order to make the most of the Lenten buying will see Canned Salmon linked with Carnation Milk, Spanish Green Olive Commission, and the National Macaroni Institute.

The campaign was conceived and implemented by the Canned Salmon Institute as it entered the second year of its current program. The Institute committee, which is an agency of the Association of Pacific Fisheries, is headed by Leo T. Kreielsheimer, president of Kadiak Fisheries Co., and includes beside Charles Alhadeff, Whiz Fish Products Company; Aubin Barthold, Alaska Packers Association; Robert Graham, P. E. Harris Company; Jack O. Daly, Columbia River Packers Association; L. A. Petersen, New England Fish Company; Howard Scott, Deming & Gould Company; Robert Whitenack, Libby McNeill & Libby and Philip T. Carmichael, Pelican Sales Company. Herald O'Neill, secretary of the association, acts as secretary of this committee.

The Institute's program is conceived and carried into effect by Cole & Weber, advertising agency, with Sidney Copeland and Lee Jacobi as account executives assigned to the canned salmon enterprise.

At the Institute's recent annual meeting Mr. Kreielsheimer reviewed some of the work done, saying:

"Since we started this campaign here a year ago, 32 new recipes featuring canned salmon have been developed. Twenty of these were photographed in black and white, and twelve in color. These recipes and photographs were circulated to every daily newspaper in the United States, to more than 3 thousand home economists of schools, colleges, major food manufacturers and utility companies.

"More than 3,600 publications used these recipes, photographs and news stories during the year. This resulted in about 30,000 column inches of free space devoted entirely to the use of canned salmon.

"The total reader potential of this material reaches the staggering figure of 500 million. If only one housewife out of every 1,000 readers tried only one of these recipes, it would result in the consumption of 500,000 tall cans of salmon."

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Tuna Loin Trade Heavy After Embargo's Lifting

Sales of tuna loins from Japan to the United States and Canada from October 1 to November 24 reached a total of 1,324 short tons. This product had been under a Japanese export embargo for about one year until its export was reopened in October, at which time a tentative export quota of 3,000 tons was set for the remainder of the Japanese fiscal year through March 1959.

The loins for which sales contracts have been made since the lifting of the embargo were almost evenly divided between albacore and yellowfin tuna. About 40% of the loins (487) tons were sold in California, 727 tons to Pacific Northwest packers, and 110 tons to Canada. The Maryland packer, who previously was the only important buyer of frozen tuna discs, is reported to have placed no orders since the embargo ended, and there have been no sales of this product.

Prices per ton f.o.b. for loins are US $850 for albacore, $640 for Yellowfin under 100 pounds, and $620 for Yellowfin over 100 pounds.

Calif. Canned Sardines Meet Sharp Competition

● Most central California canneries had closed down operations at the end of the November dark due to the slow market for canned California sardines.

As mentioned before in *Pacific Fisherman* the high price of fish and higher labor and supply costs, had according to fish canners, put them in a bad competitive position compared to Japanese and South African canned sardines in export markets. In these markets it was reported Japanese and South African sardines were selling for 50c to $1.00 per case less than California fish.

"Why not drop the price of California canned fish?"

"We can't," canners replied, "due to the costs mentioned above and beside that our foreign competitors would still be able to go under our prices."

It was reported in Monterey the middle of last month that the Bay was full of fish and so was the area from Pt. Sur north. Canners that were still taking fish were having them delivered by boat from this area, and also a few with trucking commitments were still having them trucked in from southern California ports. As a matter of fact, it was said that almost half of the fish receipts delivered to the California Packing Corporation plant at Monterey were delivered by boat.

Fish being brought in from the area were about 8¾" long and were reported to be of the 1956 year class.

New Roma, Nino Davi, skipper, and *Diana,* Pete Maiorana, skipper, were reported to be neck and neck for high boat of the Monterey fleet.

At the middle of December the catch delivered to central California canneries (Monterey Bay and San Francisco) amounted to 22,965 tons, as compared to 10,359 tons in 1957. This would make the 1958 season the best year since the 1951-52 season when some 24,985 tons were landed in the area.

The case pack for 1958 at the middle of December stood at approximately 459,300 as compared to 215,140 for the entire year of 1957.

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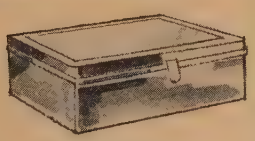

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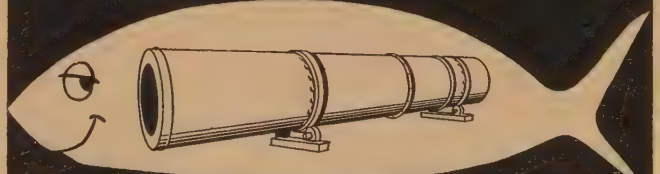

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Don Miller Selected For Research Board

For the first time in 23 years British Columbia will be represented on the Fisheries Research Board of Canada by a new industry member—Don F. Miller of Canadian Fishing Co., who has been appointed by the Minister of Fisheries to succeed R. E. Walker, former president of B. C. Packers, who retired owing to ill health.

Mr. Miller was to attend the Research Board's annual meeting in Ottawa in January and he carried with him a valued background of experience and knowledge of West coast fisheries operations and administration.

Don Miller went to B. C. in 1936 and his first job was with H. Bell-Irving & Co. in Vancouver, where he served until joining the Royal Canadian Navy in 1941. Returned from war service he went to University of B. C., where he graduated with Bachelor of Commerce degree, and joined the personnel and industrial relations department of Canadian Fishing Co., where his immediate boss was George C. Clark, now Canada's deputy minister of fisheries. He succeeded Mr. Clark as personnal and industrial relations manager when Mr. Clark went to Ottawa. After participating in the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation executive development program at M.I.T., where he took his degree as master of science, he returned to Canfisco as executive assistant to President R. T. Hager, a position which he now holds.

Don F. Miller of The Canadian Fishing Co., newly appointed to the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, succeeding R. E. Walker of British Columbia Packers, Ltd., who resigned for reasons of health.

Mr. Miller has been active in many fields embracing fisheries development and advancement and a recent undertaking—the Salute to the Sockeye as part of B. C.'s centennial celebration—was crowned with success.

Next Law of the Sea Meet Early in 1960

The world's nations will come to grips with the problem of the breadth of territorial sea and of authority over fisheries in a second meeting on this subject in Geneva in March or April, 1960.

The United Sates, along with a group of other nations, had sought to have the meeting set for July or August, 1959, but this was upset by a heavy majority in the General Assembly of the United Nations in favor of the March-April, 1960, schedule.

The Geneva meeting will primarily provide a test for the proposals to sanction extension of jurisdiction over fisheries to 12 miles, whether accompanied by similar extension of the width of the territorial sea, or by a provision that the 3-mile width of territorial sea be retained for security purposes, with jurisdiction to 12 miles for management of fisheries.

B. C. Fisheries Researchers Report on Studies

Several British Columbia representatives attended the Fisheries Research Board's meetings in Ottawa early in January and participated in the discussions.

Dr. D. R. Idler, technological section, Vancouver, was scheduled to give a paper on energy expenditure of different stocks of Sockeye salmon during the spawning migration, and Dr. Leo Margolis, of the biological station, Nanaimo, was to speak on parasites as indicators of the geographical origin of Sockeye taken on the high seas.

A review of evidence for the existence of environmental and hereditary races of Pacific salmon was to be presented by Dr. W. E. Ricker of the Nanaimo station, and Dr. H. L. A. Tarr, whose research in the field of antibiotics has brought him considerable fame, will speak on chemical control of microbiological deterioration of fish.

Continental Can Boosts A. R. Sloan

A. R. Sloan has been appointed manager of Continental Can Company's Stockton, Calif., can plant, it was announced by J. W. Broomhead, general manager of the Metal Division's North Pacific District. Mr. Sloan replaces Jesse V. Leishman, who is retiring after 33 years.

Mr. Sloan had been Continental's assistant plant manager at San Jose, Calif., for the past two years.

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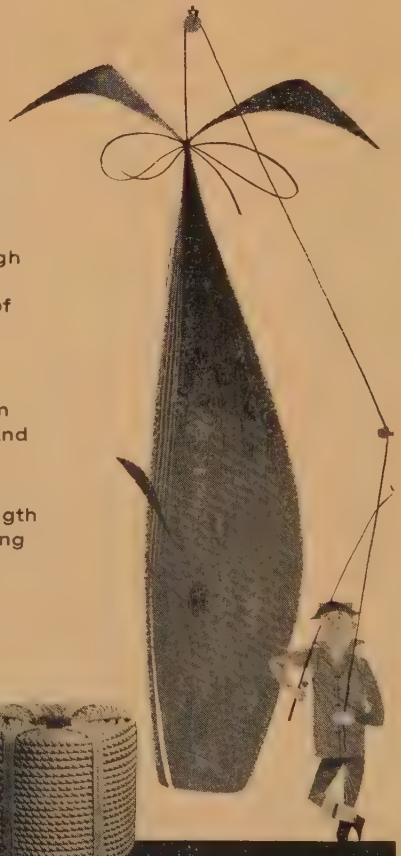

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Japan Land Salmon Canners Raise Target

Increased quota for shore salmon canning—as distinguished from canneryship operations—was fixed for 1959 by the Japan Export Land-Pack Canned Salmon Manufacturers Association at a meeting early in the winter.

The quota for 1959 was set by the land-pack canners at 400,000 full cases, basis of 48 lbs., as compared with a target for 375,000 full cases in 1958.

The land-pack consists almost wholly of Pink salmon.

F. Alioto Co. Active In Crab Meat Picking

F. Alioto Fish Co., Fishermen's Wharf, San Francisco, has installed a new crab picking room 40 x 40', with room for 70 pickers.

Crab meat is being packed not only for the fresh market, but is also being put up in 5-lb. vacuum sealed lithographed American Can Co. cans under the Alioto brand. Closing machine used is also by Canco. The company also pack California ocean shrimp in the 5-lb Canco lithographed cans in a vacuum pack.

Canco's Price Policy

A new price policy, basing prices of cans on separate f.o.b. figures from individual plants, has been announced by American Can Co.

According to William C. Stolk, Canco president, can prices were formerly averaged out over broad geographic areas. The new policy, plus savings brought about by new coil canmaking plants, he said, would result in an overall economy of more than $9,000,000 to Canco customers.

Two of the coil plants mentioned as helping to bring about the economies are located in Los Angeles and Oakland, Calif.

Universal Canning Machinery Co., Pacific Grove, Calif., is building a fish canning line for a Polish plant which will pack mackerel and herring. The packing will be fillets in 9-oz. cans.

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John Gizdavich Advances In C.R.P.A. Office

John M. Gizdavich advanced to vice president from assistant vice president, in the only change in officers and directors of the Columbia River Packers Association, Inc., at the company's annual election.

Mr. Gizdavich handles the company's import requirements of frozen tuna, and at the time of his advancement was in charge of the company's Tokyo office.

Officers of the company continue with Ted R. Gamble as chairman and T. F. Sandoz as president. Vice presidents, beside Mr. Gizdavich, are: J. D. Hendrickson, F. S. Sandoz, H. D. Hart, J. F. Hoaglund, J. S. McGowan, R. B. Hendrickson. W. D. Thrall is secretary-treasurer, W. N. Siegmund assistant treasurer and A. V. Cellars assistant secretary.

New Continental Managers For 2 Pacific Plants

C. F. Marquard, general manager of Continental Can Company's South Pacific district, has announced the appointment of William E. Lockwood as manager of the company's Oakland can plant and Dan A. Gabrielson as manager of its Terminal Island, California facility.

Mr. Lockwood, who joined Continental in 1946, was plant manager at Terminal Island since March of 1957. Prior to this assignment he served as assistant plant manager at Oakland for approximately three years.

Japan's Winter Albacore Yield Rather Uncertain

December found the Japanese winter Albacore fishery entering its season, but with prospects rather dim, as the studies of the Nakai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory at Kochi indicate that poor winter fishing may be expected following a poor summer season, such as that encountered in 1958.

Albacore fishermen were much discouraged by the low prices prevailing during the 1958 winter season, but this year's market appears to have firmer tone. Nevertheless, mackerel fishing is attracting many of the Shizuoka prefecture vessels.

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Mathers & Sperry Controls • Ideal Windlasses

Oregon Postpones Action On Shrimp Closure

Action on establishment of a winter closed season on shrimping out of Oregon port was postponed until the fall of 1959 by that state's Fish Commission in December. The commission felt that, as the present winter is too far advanced for effective closure, it would be prudent to delay decision on a future closure until the research staff had opportunity for further investigation.

The commission granted shrimp trawlers permission to land up to 3,000 lbs. per trip of bottomfish caught incidental to the operation of the special shrimp trawls in bona fide shrimping.

Jim McGuinness has joined the sales staff of John G. Martin, Food Broker, San Francisco. The company recently was appointed distributor of the Taiyo line of prawns caught and processed 1,000 miles from Buenos Aires.

QUALITY SYMBOL
"fresh-caught flavor"
frozen fresh
HALIBUT AND SALMON
portion controlled steaks
Complete line of
FROZEN FRESH SEAFOODS

SAN JUAN
SAN JUAN FISHING & PACKING CO.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

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Gentlemen:

You will be interested in the performance of the NEW KAAR 222A installed on ANGELINA prior to her recent Canadian trip. I believe "amazing" properly describes this equipment. Without recourse to the two HIGH SEAS frequencies, we could normally contact at least two widespread coastal telephone company stations; and on several occasions could contact Seattle, Astoria, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Since our return, from Catalina Island we have called through San Francisco, Astoria and even Seattle in order to avoid local KOU congestion. Congratulations on your development of this outstanding electronic gear.

Sincerely yours,
SHEPHERD MARINE
W. W. Shepherd

Call Bill Poole (Raymond 3-7191), Los Angeles, or Rod Bangham (Belmont 9-9471), San Diego, regarding compact, economical KAAR radiotelephone for **your** boat. Sizes: **outboard to 150 watts.**

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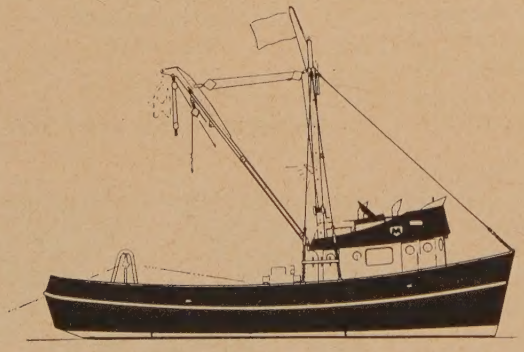

For the Fisherman determined to be economical we offer this 54' x 16'-10" Steel Seiner Dragger as the best investment your money can buy. Her smooth steel hull is designed by our Naval Architects to remain smooth throughout the years. She has a wood house and a very large 1900 cu. ft. hold. If you have recently priced a new wood or steel seine boat you will find our Production Boat Price real attractive.

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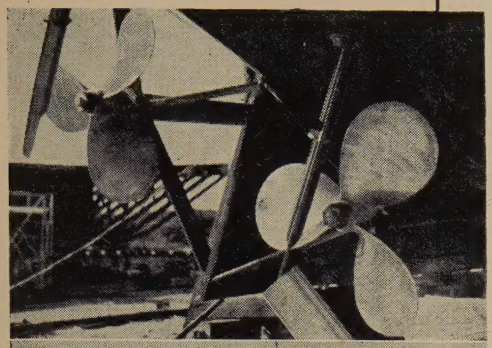

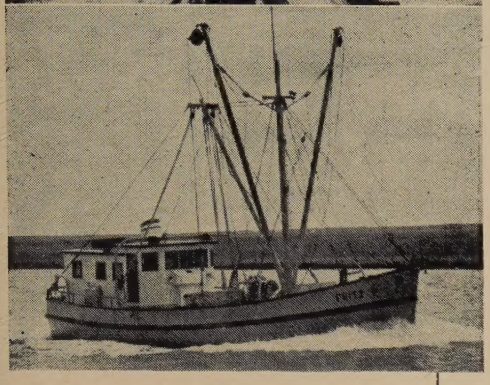

The "FRITZ K" built by North Boat Works, Rio Hondo, Texas, for A. W. Gerds, Brownsville, is equipped with 48"x 36" Michigan wheels.

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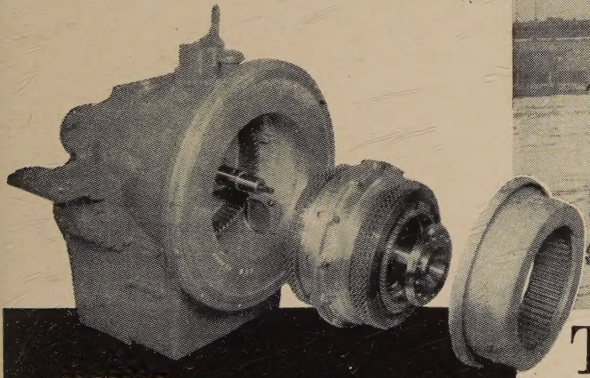
"BRISK"

. . . A REAL MULTI-PURPOSE BOAT



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HYC HYDRAULIC REVERSE AND REDUCTION GEAR

The "Brisk" is a true multi-purpose boat, being used for dragging . . . for halibutting . . . and for Albacore fishing. For power, Capt. Nels Forstad picked a 190 HP Allis-Chalmers Buda Diesel Engine to turn a 50x43" Olympic propeller through a Capitol HYC 3.88 to 1 Hydraulic Reverse and Reduction Gear.

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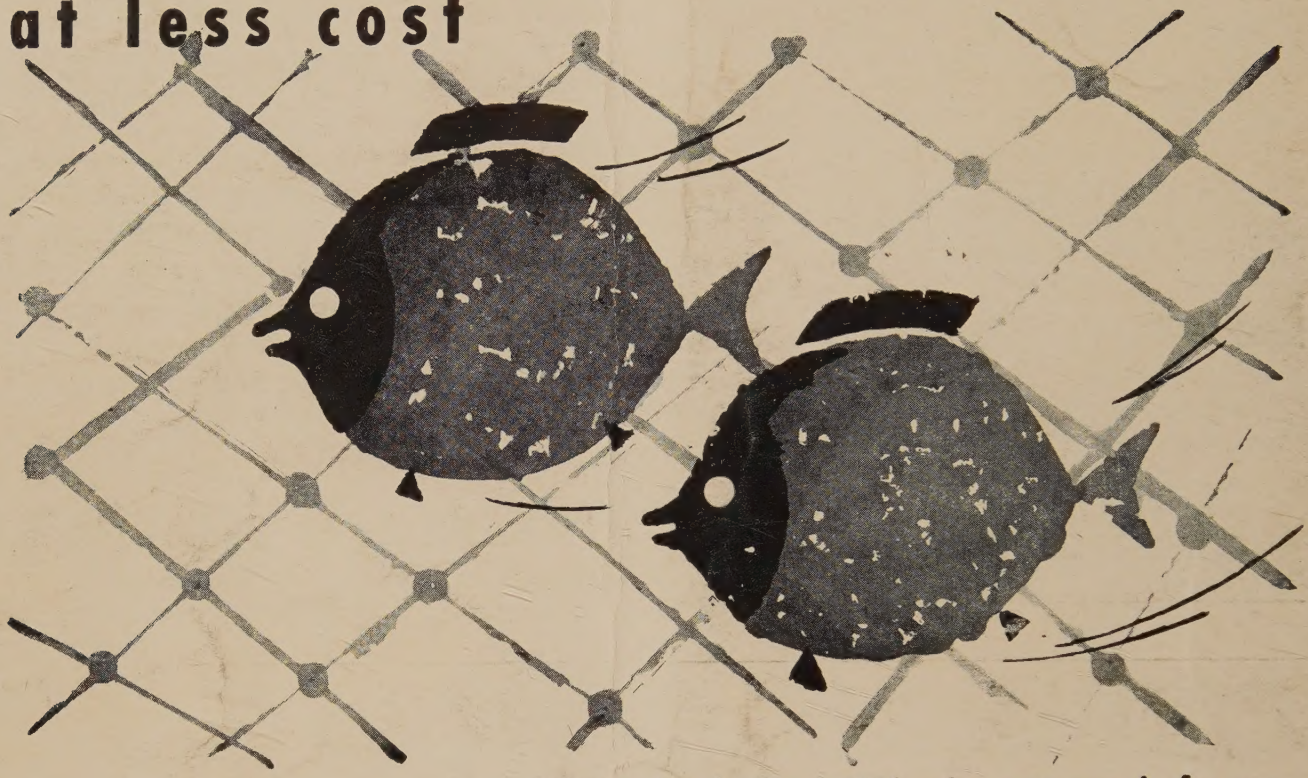
Amilan 100% nylon nets give you bigger catches at less cost



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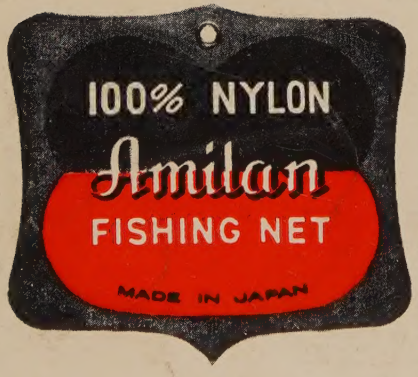

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